



Jerry Rubin: yesterformed

Shipyards efficiency deal agreed

British Shipbuilders announced an agreement at national level with unions over productivity and working practices which it said placed the industry "alongside northern Europe" on competitiveness. Earlier the company said it is to cut 1,872 jobs and shut three yards in the next two months

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Exports recover to record level

Exports at record levels helped push Britain's current account surplus last year to £2 billion - for times the amount forecast by the Treasury last November. The surprise improvement followed large deficits earlier in the year

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Bishop's attack

The Bishop of Birmingham, Dr Hugh Montefiore, has strongly attacked *The Times* for its "prejudiced and ill-founded" criticism of the Queen's Christmas broadcast

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Powell's reply, page 12

Irish Budget

The Irish Republic's Budget put 2p on the price of beer, 2p on cigarettes, 2p on a gallon of petrol and VAT on clothes

Page 2

£3.5m tax case

Five men will face magistrates at Harrow, north London, today charged with VAT and Inland Revenue offences involving the alleged evasion of up to £3.5m in taxes

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Civil wedding

A disabled former soldier who was refused a Catholic wedding, said he would marry in a register office, although the church had reversed its decision

Page 3

Disaster inquiry

Safety officials began investigating the sinking of the cargo ship Radiant Med off Guernsey in which 17 crew drowned. Seven of the nine crew rescued were released from hospital

Leader, page 13

Letters: On the Queen's broadcast, from the Master of Balliol, and others; Namibia, from the Bishop of Manchester and others; data protection, from Mr D Waddington. Leading articles: US budget; President Andropov; London-derry. Features, pages 10, 12

Enoch Powell defends his criticism of the Queen's speech; Mrs Thatcher's policies of fantasy; Ronald Butt gives the case for the return of the Paymaster General; The Times Profile: Lord Bernstein. Books, page 11

The posthumous autobiography of Luis Buñuel; Alasdair Clarry's posthumous book about China; Dashiell Hammett; Stuart Evans on fiction; Trevor Phillips on British Blacks, Freemasons. Obituary, page 14

The Very Rev Thomas Murchison, Dr Robert Lucas

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GCHQ staff lose union rights in security crackdown

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Staff employed in the secret gathering of signals intelligence at the Government Communications Headquarters, at Cheltenham, were yesterday deprived of their right to union membership.

Ministers acted from fear that normal trade union activity, if continued, might lead to breaches of security and renewed disruption, as happened between 1979 and 1981, of work which Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, described in the Commons yesterday as of crucial importance to national security.

Sir Geoffrey's announcement was received with resentment by leaders of Civil Service trade unions, and surprise by the Opposition in Parliament.

Labour MPs were reluctant to accept his assurances that the Government's decision was in response solely to past industrial activity at the Cheltenham base, of which there has been no recurrence since 1981.

Mr Merlyn Rees, the former Labour Home Secretary, said governments did not act in such a way unless something had happened. Sir Geoffrey, in reply, said the earlier industrial disruption, and damaged confidence in the reliability of the organization, had acted, he said repeatedly, only after long and serious consideration.

Sir Geoffrey added from Cheltenham, would not even put a figure on the size of the workforce yesterday. Dr Owen, a former Foreign Secretary, said it was 5,000.

Ministers explained yesterday's step by emphasizing that the disruption at Cheltenham three years ago, at the height of the Civil Service dispute, was severe, and that 33 "man-years" were lost through industrial action between 1979 and 1981.

The effect of the disruption was said to have continued for some time after normal working was resumed.

The immediate effect of the

certificates is to remove recognition of trade unions at the Cheltenham headquarters, and to make it a condition of service for both present and new employees that they must belong only to an approved staff association.

New terms of employment will mean that staff who take industrial action of any description will be liable to disciplinary proceedings.

Sir Geoffrey announced that staff who remain at Cheltenham will each receive a payment of £1,000 in recognition of their loss of rights. They will have the option of moving to other jobs in the Civil Service or taking early retirement, for which terms in the Civil Service compare well with those at Cheltenham.

It was a shabby affair, he said, and very imprudent.

Mr Dennis Skinner, loudest among the Labour objectors, said that fascists had always used national security as the chip away at hard-won liberties, especially among the trade unions. More traitors came from Eton and Harrow than from the trade unions.

Government circles, habitually muted about the work at Cheltenham, would not even put a figure on the size of the workforce yesterday. Dr Owen, a former Foreign Secretary, said it was 5,000.

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Although Sir Geoffrey was not specific, action was taken in 1971 by a Conservative Government, and in 1976 by a Labour Government, to disallow union membership in the security service and the secret intelligence service. In the first

Secrets in peril, page 2

US demand for introduction of lie-detectors blamed

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Civil Service union leaders continued to offer them £1,000 must suggest that it is unpatriotic to belong to a trade union, and that is a mischievous downright lie. Trade union members are just as patriotic and loyal as any other civil servants."

They said that the Foreign Secretary's reasons were "a lie" and the official version a cover-up for American pressure on the Cabinet to break union resistance to the introduction of lie-detectors into sensitive defence installations.

The Council of Civil Service Unions is demanding an early meeting with Mrs Thatcher in her role as head of the Civil Service to try to dissuade the Government from going ahead with de-recognition of the five unions.

The TUC will be brought into the dispute today.

Mr John Sheldon, general secretary of the Civil Service Union which has the largest number of GCHQ members, described the ex-gratia payment offered by Sir Geoffrey as "an offensive bribe". "They already have the loyalty of these people. It was proved in 1981, when despite the pay dispute all security work at Cheltenham

Sir Robert Armstrong, cited the implications of the lengthy 1981 strike by civil servants as

Mr Sheldon said: "This is a cover-up. The real reason for the announcement is that they are having pressure put on them to introduce the polygraph, to which we are opposed on the grounds of interference with civil liberties. It is the USA putting the pressure on the Government about its security system."

Mr Alastair Graham, general secretary of the largest Whitehall union, the Civil and Public Services Association, said: "I would have expected this from General Jaruzelski in Poland, but not from a Prime Minister of a democratic state. I do not believe that people's civil and trade union liberties can be bought for £1,000."

The union believes that ministers think the access enjoyed by full-time union officials to their members at GCHQ is a potential security hazard as they are not positively vetted. But nearly three years ago union leaders were warned that the United States and other

Continued on back page, col 1

Want to join a union?

Join us!

Call us!

Join us!

Three shipyards to shut and 2,000 jobs to go as new orders dry up

British Shipbuilders is to shed another 1,872 jobs and shut down three yards in the next two months, it announced yesterday.

The yards due for closure are Clelands Shipbuilders, on the Tyne, where 405 jobs will go; Goole Shipbuilders, on Humberside (365 jobs); and Henry Robb, on the Firth of Forth (383 jobs).

The rest of the redundancies will most severely affect Clydeside, where 300 jobs will go, at Govan Shipbuilders and 35 at Ferguson-Als.

On Tyneside, 135 jobs will go at Clark Hawthorn, six at Wallsend Slipway and five at K.L. Marine, Newcastle upon Tyne. Sunderland Forge on Wearside loses 48 jobs, Brooke Marine at Lowestoft, Suffolk, will lose 140 and 50 jobs will go at Vickers shipyards at Barrow.

British Shipbuilders said yesterday that the redundancies would be sought "initially by

voluntary procedures and transfers". Talks in London between British Shipbuilders, led by the company's chairman, Mr Graham Day and leaders from the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions broke up temporarily yesterday after three and a half hours.

Union leaders briefed yard delegates and were meeting management again later last night for further talks.

None of the negotiators was available for comment, but the British Shipbuilders' statement said the three yards were without work and were expected to lose £4m between them in the present financial year.

Clelands was the only yard to be involved in serious negotiations for work, but it was for a small order which could only have brought employment for one sixth of the men and would have produced significant losses because of under-recovery of

overheads", British Shipbuilders said.

There was no prospect of new work in the reasonable future which would cut losses and cover overheads.

Shop stewards at Scott Lithgow will meet today to discuss the next move in their fight to stop the yard's closure. They plan to take their campaign, aimed at saving 4,500 jobs, to businesses, factory gates and city centres across Scotland.

Three hundred men laid off at the yards on the lower Clyde last Friday are now on the fourth day of a "work-on".

The yard faces closure because of the cancellation by Bristol of its order for an overdue £28m oil rig.

The search for a buyer for the yard is continuing. One company, believed to be the Trafalgar House conglomerate, owners of the Cunard Shipping Line, is said to be showing particular interest.



Mr Michael Heseltine, visiting a Rapier site during his recent Falklands visit.

Benn campaign to be tailored for TV

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Wedgwood Benn's Cheshire by-election campaign is expected to be the first tailored by the Labour Party to the demands of radio and television.

Labour's campaign organizers are set to break with the tradition established by Mr Morgan Phillips, a former party secretary, in the 1960s that priority should be given to the writing press and abandon the daily early morning press conference at which the candidate and other senior party figures hold a question and answer session.

Instead, media gatherings are expected to be organized at different locations in Cheshire where the potential for good television pictures will be far greater than in the usually dull surroundings of the local Labour Party office.

TUC looks at changes in strategy

By Our Labour Editor

Trade union leaders yesterday set in motion a fundamental review of the labour movement designed to win back the authority of the TUC and reverse the trend of falling membership.

The TUC General Council agreed to circulate a discussion paper on future strategy.

Introducing the documents, Mr Len Murray, said that out of the exercise would come a willingness to make changes in trade union structure that are needed to match changes in the pattern of industry.

Correction

In the final edition on Tuesday it was incorrectly stated that Sir Geoffrey Johnson-Smith, Conservative MP for Wealden, had abstained in the vote on the rate support grant report. He voted with the Government.

Irish beer and petrol prices rise

From Richard Ford, Dublin

The Irish Government yesterday introduced a cautious budget but increased the already high cost of drink, petrol and tobacco.

It also caused surprise by introducing value-added tax at 8 per cent on clothing, except for children under 10.

Social security benefits were increased by 7 per cent and the 25 per cent tax band eliminated, removing 15,000 low income earners from liability.

Dr Montefiore said at a private function in Sutton Coldfield that the article had seriously misrepresented the Queen's remarks about redistribution of wealth.

Dr Montefiore later told the Press Association his address was also aimed at Mr Enoch Powell, MP for Down South, whose criticism of the Queen's message led to the article in *The Times*.

The Queen had merely asked for more technology to be used

Radioactive gas risk in home

Action may be needed to combat a radioactive gas, called Radon, that builds up naturally in some homes and can cause lung cancer if breathed over a long period, according to the National Radiological Protection Board.

The radioactive gas seeps into houses from the ground underneath or from building materials. However, a board spokesman said that there was no reason for panic.

He added: "This is not something that has suddenly arisen."

Yet in a report published by the board yesterday, it says: "Natural radiation doses are not always at levels of concern. Some indoor exposures are high enough to suggest the implementation of control measures."

The gas is most common in granite areas because of the presence of uranium in the granite. High levels of the gas have been detected in some parts of Devon and Cornwall and the board is now conducting a national survey.

One estimate puts their effort since the end of the fighting at about 700,000 man-days. Explosives disposal experts are

believed to have removed about 2,500,000 pieces of ordnance that were lying around the islands, and they have quarried about 400,000 tons of stone, some of it for road making.

Now most of that is to end. From April 1 responsibility for the construction work which the sappers have been doing will be taken over by the Property Services Agency, which is the normal arrangement in most areas where British military forces are stationed.

Around September large numbers of corps members have travelled south to join colleagues who have spent the winter here to take advantage of the good weather for intensive building work.

At present there are about 1,200 sappers, making the largest army contingent on the islands.

Their tasks included repairing and extending the runway at Stanley airport, roadworks and battlefield clearance, and the construction of camps, power stations and sites for radar stations and Rapier ground-to-air missiles.

There are some qualms within the Army as to whether the agency can take over the construction efficiently in April, and there is a feeling that it is being dilatory in making known its arrangements for the changeover.

"If in Moscow the impression had become so certain that never, whatever the provocation or circumstances, never would you use force to redress blatant injustice, it would be very bad for West Berlin."

Times accused of racism by bishop

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Bishop of Birmingham, Dr Hugh Montefiore, has accused *The Times* of "thinly disguised racism" in criticizing the Queen's Christmas broadcast in a leading article.

Dr Montefiore said at a private function in Sutton Coldfield that the article had seriously misrepresented the Queen's remarks about redistribution of wealth.

He said that the country was still in a difficult position and urged workers to keep income expectations at a realistic level, saying the government had made no provisions for pay rises in the public sector this year.

The Queen had merely asked for more technology to be used

by poorer nations to relieve poverty, he said in the Sutton Coldfield speech.

He said: "She is the head of the Commonwealth, and if her critics do not like her definition of it they have not been able to come up with a better one."

For hearing less about an appropriate sentiment from the only person in four, and of no less than 47 sovereign independent countries?

"I have seldom been so angry as I find myself at this prejudiced and ill-founded attack upon our beloved sovereign. It is thinly disguised racism."

Art funding report rejected

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

The Government has wholeheartedly rejected the core of a report from the education, science and arts select committee which proposed radical changes in support for the arts.

A White Paper published yesterday dismissed some of the select committee's key recommendations including the reduction or abolition of value-added tax on theatre tickets, a 20-year development programme, and the creation of a Ministry of Arts, Heritage and Tourism with a seat in Cabinet.

The police emphasized at yesterday's opening by Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, that the system will be used initially to monitor and control traffic, but admitted that it could be used for criminal detection, in the same way that cameras and video are used to film bank robberies.

Other advanced equipment on the new stretch, includes ice detectors, powerful fans that operate automatically if fumes build up in the two tunnels, and tunnel lights that dim or brighten automatically to match

1981 Civil Service dispute

Intelligence efforts were imperilled

By Peter Heseltine

Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet, admitted yesterday that the five-month Civil service dispute in 1981 seriously imperilled Britain's intelligence efforts. He was speaking at a meeting in the Cabinet Office with the general secretaries of Whitehall unions.

The Government has never published its assessment of the damage inflicted by the dispute three years ago. However it led to instant and insistent pressure from the Reagan Administration that ministers intervene to restore the intelligence flow.

Under a secret 1946 treaty, Britain and the United States parcel out the world between them for the purposes of gathering signals and electronic intelligence. Its constant supply is deemed vital for the monitoring of the military and diplomatic intentions of the Soviet Union, and the Warsaw Pact countries.

The National Security Agency, the US equivalent of the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) in Cheltenham, which is to be de-nationalized, funds a substantial proportion of the British effort in this expensive, capital intensive branch of espionage. It provides advanced equipment and seconded personnel for Cheltenham's world-wide network of listening posts, known as the Composite Signals Organization. The product is pooled and analysed jointly.

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Sir Robert Armstrong tried earlier this month to defuse union hostility to lie-detectors which are to be used at Cheltenham on an experimental basis from April 1. In a letter dated January 9 to the Council of Civil Unions, he wrote:

"There is no decision to proceed from that to a scheme for the definitive introduction of the polygraph in security screening. That decision remains entirely open, and will be for consideration when we are in a position to assess and analyse the results of the pilot study."

A union source said last night that opposition to the polygraph would have been likely to crumble eventually at Cheltenham if the Government had stood firm. With the loss of union recognition, he added, resistance to lie-detectors would be redoubled.

GCHQ is the successor organization to the Government Code and Cypher School which it had been estimated in the Second World War shortened the conflict by some 18 months by penetrating the most secret codes and ciphers of the German, Italian and Japanese armed forces.

Since 1945 its efforts have been concentrated on the Soviet Union and its satellites, although other nations such as Argentina, which is a prime target of the Ascension Island station because of the Falklands, constantly watched. It focuses mainly on military and diplomatic traffic, but since the 1970s there has been a growing effort to glean economic and financial information.

The unionization of GCHQ "has stood out a mile for years", one insider said yesterday, as MI5 and the Secret Intelligence Service, MI6, are strictly non-union. Other parts of the intelligence community do contain union members, however, who would be affected if the Cabinet's ban was extended to all security and intelligence areas.

These include civilian members of the 900-strong Defence Intelligence Staff in the Ministry of Defence.

The case of Lieutenant-Colonel John Waite, a former member of GCHQ, who took his demotion on reaching the retirement age of 60 in 1979, to an industrial tribunal has seriously concerned the Cheltenham management. He won his case at the tribunal, but it was quashed in the Court of Appeal last year, a decision upheld by the House of Lords. Removal of GCHQ personnel from the remit of industrial tribunals was an important element in the Cabinet's decision to bar unions

from the polygraph.

The security service, MI5, has been very active at Cheltenham since the uncovering of Prime Minister's persistent, although as yet unproven, suspicions that he had not acted alone. There have been indications recently that fears are growing that another official was involved and several individuals have been under scrutiny.

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Doctors blamed for putting elderly at risk with 'unnecessary' drugs

By Thomson Prentice, Medical Reporter

Family doctors are strongly criticized by the Royal College of Physicians for the ways in which they prescribe drugs for elderly people. The college has exposed the vulnerability of the elderly to drugs, which may kill rather than cure, and calls for new safeguards among GPs, hospital staffs and the pharmaceutical industry.

In a report published yesterday, the college blames doctors for excessive and sometimes unnecessary prescribing, which leads to elderly patients having too many pills and other medicines. Many patients suffer from an "unacceptably high prevalence of adverse drug reactions", many of which are fatal.

Dr Michael Denham, secretary of the colleges working party which compiled the report, said yesterday: "Large numbers of elderly people are going into hospital solely, or largely, due to the drugs they are taking."

"A number of these patients die and a number will not fully recover from the side effects."

The report adds that in March, 1982 more than 10 million prescriptions were dispensed for the elderly. In 1980, elderly people were given twice as many prescriptions as the national average.

"Physicians are frequently placed in a situation in which

they do not want to prescribe drugs but the patient expects medication."

"At other times, they are aware that medication is not the most appropriate treatment for problems such as loneliness and poor housing, but feel that is the best they can offer."

Doctors may also over prescribe because of pressure from drug companies and their travelling salesmen, the report says.

"The doctor's natural desire to treat the many disabilities found in the very old can result in many drugs being given simultaneously. Unfortunately, new therapy is often added piecemeal without considering questioning, or reviewing the continued need for the earlier medication."

That produces "a daunting patient will attempt to take". Impaired compliance and adverse drug reactions and interactions are "natural sequels", the report adds.

"The greatest contribution to reducing incidence of adverse drug reactions in the elderly will be made by the doctor questioning the need for drugs and by stopping all unnecessary medication, otherwise polypharmacy will continue unchecked, and a competent individual may be

turned into a confused, incontinent, bed-bound patient."

One of the results of over-prescribing is hoarding of medicines. A recent campaign in Glasgow for the return of unwanted drugs produces two and a quarter tons of medicines.

A similar campaign in Birmingham recovered more than 330,000 tablets and capsules that was calculated to be only 3 per cent of the potential total.

Patients may use hoarded drugs for the wrong illness, with "disastrous effects", confuse new prescriptions with old, and risk illness because some drugs deteriorate with age.

Studies in hospitals and the community have shown that as many as 75 per cent of elderly patients make errors in using prescriptions, 25 per cent of the errors are potentially serious.

The report advises doctors to assess carefully whether patients need more medication, and to simplify the dose and drug regimen.

They should try to discover if the patients have understood their explanations, and should give precise information to the pharmacist so medicines can be clearly and correctly labelled.

Patients should be advised of serious adverse drug effects, and doctors should arrange follow-up visits.

Disabled man opts for civil marriage

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Mr Stephen Rigby, the handicapped former soldier who has received permission for a Roman Catholic church wedding after first being refused, said yesterday he was keeping to his decision to marry in a register office in March. He was, however, not prepared to attack the church and wanted the church to recognize his marriage.

Despite what had been reported, he told *The Times*: "We are not bitter, we are not angry, we are not confused."

He was refused a church marriage by the Nottingham diocesan marriage tribunal on the ground of sexual impotence, but on Tuesday the Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham, Mgr James McGuinness, reversed the decision.

Mr Rigby said that as the church did not recognize civil

marriages entered into by its members, the register office ceremony would change nothing in the church's eyes. However, he and his fiancée, Mrs Ilona Eradhan, had decided to ask the church to recognize their marriage later in the year.

Civil marriages can be formalized according to Canon Law and therefore deemed to be valid by the church. Mr Rigby said he was referring to this, although he and his fiancée had not yet discussed it with a priest.

"We shall approach the church and seek a Catholic marriage to make her happy", he added. "I think she deserves it."

Mrs Eradhan is a Roman Catholic, whose former civil marriage was dissolved.

Mortgage rate cut ruled out

By Margaret Drummond

There is little prospect of a cut in the mortgage rate, before the late spring or early summer. Mr Roy Cox, chief general manager of the Alliance Building Society, said yesterday in the Alliance's annual results.

Savings have continued to flow in recent months. In December, usually a poor month, the building societies took £800m. But lending is running at £1,000m a month and most societies consider their main task to meet mortgage demand.

The Alliance and Royal Bank of Scotland will launch a joint "Banksave" account on Monday (the Press Association reports). Customers with a minimum current account of £500 will be paid interest at 7.25 per cent net by the building society.

BBC-ITV satellite gets backing

By Our Arts Correspondent

The Government is likely to encourage the setting up of a joint BBC - independent television direct broadcast satellite service if the two sides can agree details on the partnership within the next two weeks.

The talks, chaired by a senior civil servant, continued between BBC and independent television officials yesterday. The BBC had previously decided to postpone its satellite venture on ground of cost.

A joint satellite venture between the two companies would probably lead to one shared film service and two separate general television channels. All three would only be available to viewers through the payment of a premium. City finance is likely to be sought for the venture.

Hospital scheme abandoned

By Our Arts Correspondent

The British United Provident Association (Bupa) has withdrawn from a plan to build a £7m private hospital for the Oxford Regional Health Authority in the grounds of the John Radcliffe teaching hospital. It would have provided the region with 30 beds for specialist heart surgery, with another 30 for use by Bupa.

The region does not have a full heart surgery service and most patients are transferred to London for operations. It will now consider developing a cardiac surgery unit on its own.

Mrs Helen Charlotte Hough, an author of children's books and a social worker, appeared before Highbury magistrates in north London yesterday charged with murdering Mrs Anita Johnson Harding, aged 84, on November last year.

Mrs Hough, aged 59, of Ivor Street, Camden Town, north London, was granted bail on condition that she provided a surety of £5,000 and did no social work. Committee proceedings are scheduled for March 1.

Jury sent home

The jury in the Winchester Crown Court trial of Kathleen Calhoun, aged 57, were sent home yesterday while Mr Justice Stuart Smith heard defence submissions. Miss Calhoun, from Cheddar, Somerset, is accused of murdering Mrs Shirley Rendell, aged 46, of Yatton, near Bristol. The hearing will resume today.

Jacobs bows out

David Jacobs, presenter of the BBC radio programme *Any Questions?* is to leave the show in September, after 16 years as host. John Timson, co-presenter of the *Today* programme will replace him, combining the two jobs.

Yesterday he was making good progress at Addenbrooke's Hospital, in Cambridge.

Mr Fewkes said that they made up their minds about the transplant very quickly.

"We are now praying for Ben. He is a very special boy to us, and we hope to go and see him eventually," she said.

Parents in transplant plea

The parents of a boy whose liver was used to save a boy aged 2 appealed yesterday for families to let doctors use organs for transplant.

Mr Darryl Fewkes, aged 32, and his wife Julie, aged 22, of Fenwick Close, Broxtowe, Nottingham, agreed last week to the liver of their son Matthew, aged 2, being used for a transplant when they realized he was going to die.

The boy was seriously ill after an operation to repair defects in his chest and lungs had failed.

His parents found out on Monday that the liver would go



Three entertainers who are to perform in the gala: (left to right) Susannah York, Joanna Lumley and Liz Robertson

Switching roles to aid charity

Hurt, Simon Ward and Leonard Rossiter.

Michael Horden, who is 72, is to sing a duet with Joan Plowright from the *Pajama Game* which involves "a bit of a sort of shuffle around".

Christopher Reeve, who played the film *Superman*, is to perform a number about Elvis Presley that he had tried out in the United States.

Barbara Leigh-Hunt hoped she could get lost in the second row of the chorus.

So far 104 performers have agreed to take part in the show on February 26 in aid of the Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus Association.

They include Judi Dench, Claire Bloom, Dorothy Tutin, Sir John Mills, John

Warning on cavity-wall insulation defects

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Insulation is increasing being wrongly installed cavity walls could be among the worst housing defects in the 1990s, the National House-Building Council says.

Mr Andrew Tait, the council's director-general, said yesterday that the council, an independent body representing building interests, including building societies and consumer organizations, would advise builders next month on the correct methods for cavity-wall insulation.

A survey by Gallup yesterday revealed that 8 per cent of Britons now eat cheese for breakfast, with British cheese the most popular.

The results of the survey, published in the countryside magazine, *Out of Town*, were described as "staggering" by the British Bacon Bureau. A spokesman for Dairy Crest, Britain's biggest cheese producer, speculated that the breakfast bacon rasher might be doomed.

However, the bureau, which said bacon consumption rose marginally last year is launching a campaign next month to publicize the "great British breakfast".

It is being run in conjunction with TV-am. A 16-page colour brochure containing recipes and coupons will be delivered to 11 million homes. Michael Parkinson and others will extol the virtues of the British breakfast.

The British United Provident Association (Bupa) has withdrawn from a plan to build a £7m private hospital for the Oxford Regional Health Authority in the grounds of the John Radcliffe teaching hospital. It would have provided the region with 30 beds for specialist heart surgery, with another 30 for use by Bupa.

The region does not have a full heart surgery service and most patients are transferred to London for operations. It will now consider developing a cardiac surgery unit on its own.

Mrs Helen Charlotte Hough, an author of children's books and a social worker, appeared before Highbury magistrates in north London yesterday charged with murdering Mrs Anita Johnson Harding, aged 84, on November last year.

Mrs Hough, aged 59, of Ivor Street, Camden Town, north London, was granted bail on condition that she provided a surety of £5,000 and did no social work. Committee proceedings are scheduled for March 1.

David Jacobs, presenter of the BBC radio programme *Any Questions?* is to leave the show in September, after 16 years as host. John Timson, co-presenter of the *Today* programme will replace him, combining the two jobs.

Yesterday he was making good progress at Addenbrooke's Hospital, in Cambridge.

Mr Fewkes said that they made up their minds about the transplant very quickly.

"We are now praying for Ben. He is a very special boy to us, and we hope to go and see him eventually," she said.

New 'Henry V' to open Stratford season

By Our Arts Correspondent

The Royal Shakespeare Company unveiled plans yesterday for 12 new productions at Stratford and 15 productions at the Barbican during its 1984 season. The season at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre will begin with a new production of *Henry V*, with Kenneth Branagh in the title role. Roger Rees is to return to Stratford to play *Hamlet*, directed by Ron Daniels, and Anthony Sher will take the title role in *Richard III*.

The third Barbican season includes nine Stratford transfers by Our Arts Correspondent

and a revival of the 1940s farce, *The Happiest Days of Your Life*. *Measure for Measure* and *The Comedy of Errors* will be the first two productions.

Judi Dench will return to the RSC after an interval of four years in October when she takes the lead role in Brecht's *Mother Courage*.

● The company's award-winning production *Poppy* may not make its planned run on Broadway because of opposition by the United States actors' union.

American Airlines announce the M23 extension.

These days there is no faster way to get to anywhere in America's South West.

Proceed any day of the week down the M23 to Gatwick or get the fast train from Victoria.

Get an American Airlines non-stop flight to Dallas, filter through our quick and efficient customs and immigration and take any of the 35 convenient connections to anywhere in the South West from Los Angeles to Oklahoma.

If you stopover en route in Dallas you'll find all of America at your disposal via our unique hub system.

Over 270 flights radiate out of Dallas daily to more than 70 destinations.

It makes flying easier than catching a bus.

Of course, should you start your journey by taking the M4 to Heathrow you may find yourself in a bit of a jam because although many illustrious airlines fly out of Heathrow to the USA, not one of them flies non-stop to Dallas.

For further information: contact your travel agent or ring American Airlines on 01-629 8817.

AmericanAirlines



Mr and Mrs Fewkes: "praying for Ben" yesterday.

The parents of a boy whose liver was used to save a boy aged 2 appealed yesterday for families to let doctors use organs for transplant.

Mr Darryl Fewkes, aged 32, and his wife Julie, aged 22, of Fenwick Close, Broxtowe, Nottingham, agreed last week to the liver of their son Matthew, aged 2, being used for a transplant when they realized he was going to die.

The boy was seriously ill after an operation to repair defects in his chest and lungs had failed.

His parents found out on Monday that the liver would go

IBM drive to sell computers to colleges

By Lucy Hodges
Education Correspondent

A multi-million pound programme to get IBM computers into British schools, college and universities was announced yesterday by the company, which said it was giving 92 of its personal computers to higher education institutions.

This initiative by the world's largest computer company, which is American owned, comes at a time when competition for the education computer market is intensifying. Last week, Commodore, an American company, announced that it was offering its equipment at a big discount to schools and colleges.

The most important strand of the IBM initiative is the setting up of an IBM Institute at a cost of more than £2m to work with higher education institutions to ensure that computers are introduced across the curriculum and not just in computer science.

The first project has already been established in the engineering department at Cambridge University to see how computers can aid the teaching of engineering. It is intended that this computer-oriented teaching will become an integral part of the university's Engineering Tripos as well as being used elsewhere.

The second strand of the programme, which will cost £400,000, is the donation of IBM personal computers - the best selling small business computer - to 92 selected universities, colleges and polytechnics.

Finally £800,000 will be spent on sponsoring projects in schools involving the use of IBM personal computers.

Announcing the plans, Sir Edwin Nixon, chairman and chief executive of IBM United Kingdom, said: "Our efforts reflect our belief that preparing students for the information society should be an educational priority."

PARLIAMENT January 25 1984

Communications staff lose right to join union

SECURITY

Staff of the Government Communications Headquarters in Cheltenham are to be forbidden from belonging to a trade union unless such membership is approved by their director, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, announced in a statement of the Commons yesterday. However, they are to be paid £1,000 a year for the privilege they have been denied.

The announcement was greeted with protests from Labour MPs and Mr Dennis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, said the staff were being denied a right given to other civil servants involved in equally secret work.

Sir Geoffrey Howe said: "As the House knows, the Employment Protection Act makes clear provisions which enable the Government to except Crown employees from the application of the Act. These provisions can be used fully for the purpose of safeguarding national security and reflect the acknowledged need for particularly sensitive functions of Government to be protected so far as possible from the disclosure of their existence."

Government Communications Headquarters is responsible for intelligence work of crucial importance to our national security. It is effective this work is kept secret and conducted secretly. Moreover, GCHQ always provides a service which can be relied on to give confidence in its existence. That is why, therefore, that these sensitive communications and operations of GCHQ must be protected so far as possible.

Sir Howe will wish to stress that for these reasons, I have today signed certificates exempting GCHQ employees from the application of the relevant provision.

The certificates have immediate effect under conditions of service. They are the same terms being used by GCHQ. Under these new conditions, staff will be permitted to join or exchange any recognised trade union or association approved by their director.

The very special nature of the work of GCHQ will be apparent from what I have said. The action which I have taken stems directly from that. The Government fully recognise the right of civil servants to form a trade union, and it is the confidential nature of the work of GCHQ which has led us to these measures.

The very few offences against security which have been committed by members of GCHQ have been dealt with under the law, as the prime minister recently put it, no industrial action, so far as I am aware, has been taken by members for the last three years.

The House must be told why the Government decided after all these years to deprive employees of GCHQ of rights enjoyed by civil servants in the Ministry of Defence and the Foreign Office who are doing work of national security importance too.

This is depriving them of rights to industrial organisation which is enjoyed by the Royal Ordnance Factories and in private factories like Vickers and Plessey, which are doing work involving security central to the nation's security.

What consultation did he have before taking this decision, with the elected representatives of GCHQ? Did he discuss this decision with the Security Committee, which, although it was not set up specifically to deal with broad questions of this nature, is composed of persons who have deep and long standing knowledge of the work of GCHQ and whose impartiality would be accepted by both sides of the House?

This is a very grave decision he

has announced to the House, would appeal to him now for implementation that decision better be to ask the Security Commission for an objective judgment.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: The Security Commission were not consulted on this matter; it is not a matter for them. They are normally involved only in cases when there has been a breach of security. Nor were there consultations with the trade unions at the GCHQ. It would not have been appropriate in a matter of this kind.

In parallel with this announcement, letters are today being sent to all GCHQ staff, and non-industrial Civil Service trade unions, informing them of this decision.

I appreciate the importance of security which has been committed by members of GCHQ have been dealt with under the law, as the prime minister recently put it, no industrial action, so far as I am aware, has been taken by members for the last three years.

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Howe seeks links with Argentine

FOREIGN OFFICE

Britain is holding no discussions with Argentina at present, but the Government has made clear its intent to continue bilateral relations, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said during Commons questions.

He added that Britain would not enter into talks about the transfer of sovereignty over the Falkland Islands to Argentina.

Mr Nicholas Soames (Crawley, C) would not agree that we are in a position now where, in victory, we can be regarded as the victors.

Do you agree that we should seek commercial arrangements at the very least, as soon as possible and at least give some encouraging notice to the Argentine Government that we welcome their participation?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: I entirely share the force of the point he makes. The message which the Prime Minister sent to President Alfonsin after the election of the democratic government in Argentina was intended to pave the way towards more normal relationships.

It is clearly right for us to seek to do along the lines suggested by seeking, for example, to begin improving commercial relationships between the two countries.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall, North, Lab): Is this not the right opportunity to explore with the Argentine Government all aspects of the future of the Falklands? Will the Foreign Secretary not agree that what has come out in the news about an oil of public money being spent for the creation of just 54 pre-fabricated houses in the Falklands is just one element of the growing and considerable role this country is playing in the present

Government's policies towards the Falklands?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: I think he overlooks the fact that the Government has made clear that there is no intention of embarking upon negotiations about sovereignty and, that, was compatible with everything we have said and done about the Falklands so far.

In these circumstances, it is right and proper for us to be taking prudent steps which are necessary to secure the defence of the islands and their development. It is in that context that the houses to which he referred were urgently needed by way of replacement. The final cost of supply and erection was high for a number of reasons, but the original contract price had been adhered to:

He added that Britain would not enter into talks about the transfer of sovereignty over the Falkland Islands to Argentina.

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future of the Falklands without ruling out the wisdom of looking for ways of improving our relations, starting in the areas most likely to be practicable, probably with commercial matters.

Mr David Atkinson (Bournemouth, East, C) is not the time right for the Government to renew its offer to the Argentine Government to facilitate a visit by the Argentine president to the Falkland Islands to self-determination.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: Yes, I am glad of this opportunity to do that. Since the summer of 1982 we have made clear, at a number of occasions through the International Red Cross that we are prepared to facilitate the full self-representation of the Argentine president, and that offer remains open and we will place no obstacle in the way of a visit of the Argentine president to the Falkland Islands.

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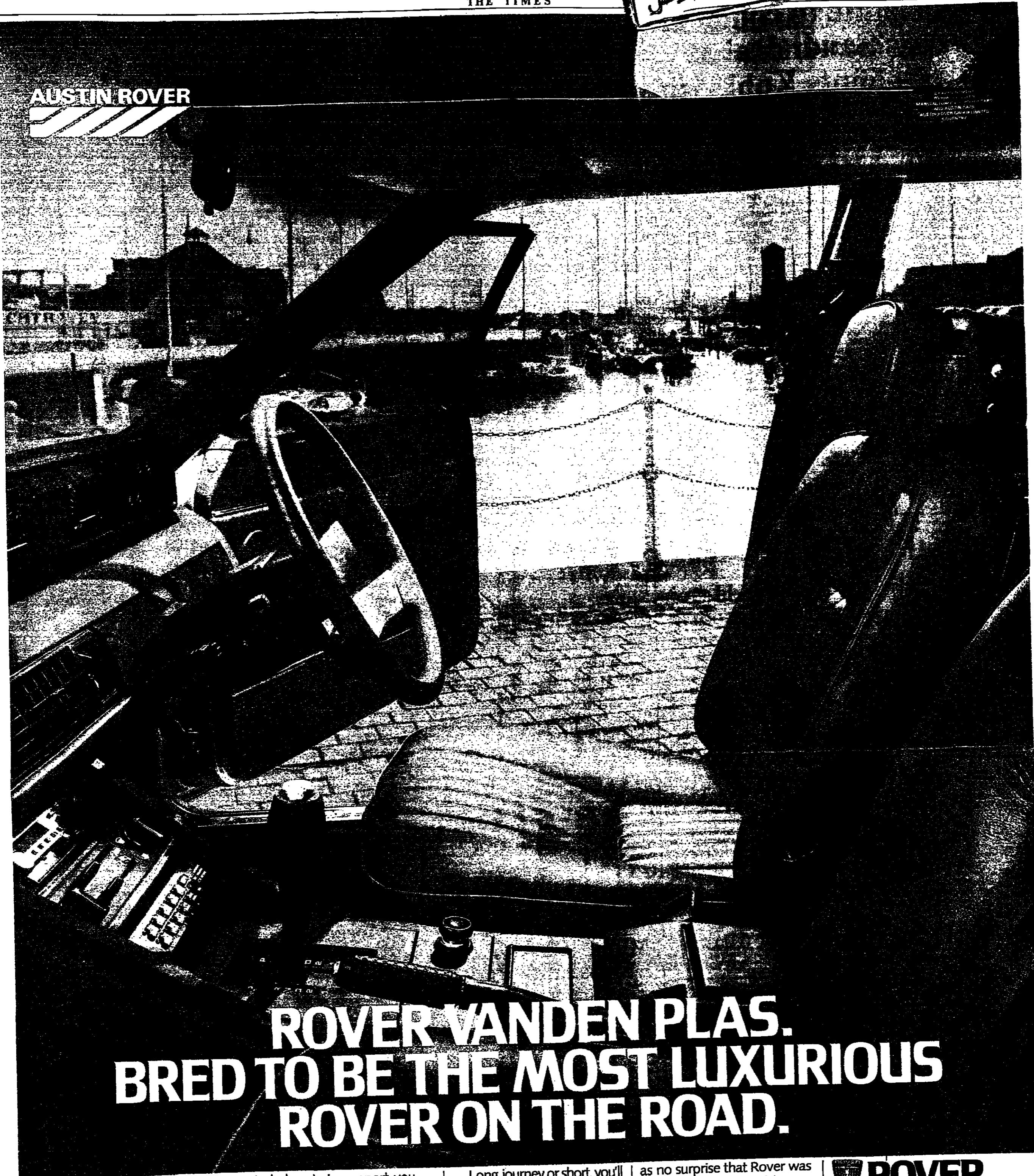
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Israelis unite to condemn Bonn's Saudi deal as history haunts Kohl visit

From Christopher Walker

Jerusalem

At a time of bitter political polarization in Israel, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's visit has united left and right for the first time in years in denunciation of German plans to sell sophisticated heavy weaponry to Saudi Arabia.

The emotive campaign to persuade Bonn to alter its stance on the proposed arms package has become the focal point of the six-day visit. As a result, it is likely to be the yardstick on which its success will be judged by many Israelis, including those of the post-Holocaust generation.

The 80 German reporters accompanying Dr Kohl have been treated to the rare sight of government and opposition politicians, usually at loggerheads over the economic crisis, united in an appeal, based on Germany's moral obligations arising out of the slaughter of six million Jews.

In articles printed side by side in yesterday's *Jerusalem Post*, two political enemies, Mr Ze'ev Chafets of the ruling Likud, a former director of the Government press office, and Mr Abba Eban, Labour's foreign affairs spokesman, argued the same case.

"Only a clear statement by Chancellor Kohl that, despite the economic temptation, he is morally bound not to sell guns to Israeli's enemies, will suffice," Mr Chafets said. "Anything less will mar his trip to Jerusalem as a cynical charade, and his visit to Yad Vashem (the Holocaust memorial) as a shameful and ugly photo opportunity."

Mr Eban, the politician who negotiated the establishment of diplomatic relations with Bonn

Shamir survives

Mr Shamir's fragile Government survived a no-confidence motion last night after a stormy debate in the Knesset. The Opposition motion was defeated by 62 votes to 56 with one abstention.

When the ethnic Tami Party threatened to quit the coalition over budget cuts, Mr Shamir cancelled a meeting with Chancellor Kohl to consult hastily with coalition partners, including the Tami leader, Mr Aharon Abrahams. Minutes before the vote, Mr Abrahams announced he had gained the pledges he was seeking.

Two decades ago, argued that the proposed sale would be seen as an interruption in the German-Jewish dialogue. "Seldom has a nation had an opportunity to win higher satisfaction by a smaller renunciation than that which the German leadership enjoys today," he said.

In the Knesset, Dr Kohl yesterday met a delegation of 13 Jewish Deputies from the Likud and Labour opposition. Each of the Israeli speakers emphasized the need for the German Government to drop its plans to sell to the Saudis.

Mr Yehuda Ben-Meir, the former Deputy Foreign Minister, said afterwards: "All the members, irrespective of party affiliation, expressed the seriousness from the moral and political point of view, if the sale went ahead. We emphasized the dangers to Israeli-German relations if German arms were once again aimed against Jewish boys with the intention of killing them."

Although diplomats believe

D'Aubuisson blames US for Salvador troubles

From Our Correspondent, San Salvador

A fiercely anti-Communist presidential candidate, Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, said the United States was as responsible as the Soviet Union for the problems that lash El Salvador.

Major D'Aubuisson, likely to be El Salvador's next president, said both superpowers were using the Salvadorean people as guinea pigs for experiments being conducted "without our permission".

"The United States is playing at being defend of liberty. They are providing arms and money for the conflict and we, the Salvadorean people, are providing our blood, the destruction of our people and our country."

Major D'Aubuisson was speaking on Tuesday on the same podium as the other five candidates in elections to be held on March 25. It was a peculiarly "well-behaved" event, in the context of the terror which has characterized political life in El Salvador for the past fifty years, said the arbiter of the unprecedented forum.

Major D'Aubuisson's leading rival for the presidency, former president José Duarte, a Christian democrat, saw the causes of El Salvador's agony not in terms of superpower expansion-

nism, but as a result of "the structure... since the 1930s, when the military seized and held on to political power".

Calling for an end to "simplistic" explanations, Señor Duarte said the history of his country was "a history of injustices... of divisions between those who have had all and those who have had nothing. And this is the basic reason for the conflicts now. Our history is a history of institutionalized violence, of economic violence."

Speaking before select members of the Salvadorean establishment, Señor Duarte said "the rebels have had causes for taking to the mountains". He mocked those - among them the US who insist on the left-wing rebels putting down their arms and taking part in elections.

Señor Duarte's goal is a national dialogue in which all representative groups would have "security that they will not be killed at dawn or disappear."

Major D'Aubuisson, who leads the Republican National Alliance, rejected in his speech all negotiation with the guerrillas, saying military victory was the only way to achieve peace.

With the ending of the payment in kind programme, under which farmers were encouraged to leave land unplanted, the American wheat harvest was likely to be at least 10 million tons above last year, Mr Amstutz said.

President Mitterrand began

his series of informal talks by seeing Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday morning, but absolutely nothing emerged from that meeting.

There is no reason to think that he will be any more forthcoming after his meeting with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany next Thursday and the first hope of hearing him report on progress will be when he makes a speech during his state visit to Holland the following week. By then the summit will be only five weeks away.

British concern is growing

that France still cherishes the misconception that there can be room for compromise on the two main British claims - a fairer permanent budget for all

and an economically controlled agriculture policy. M Chevignon

last week repeated his Presi-

dent's view at Athens that a

short term budget deal was all

that was necessary, while the

violence of French farmers is

making it increasingly difficult

for President Mitterrand to

agree to any meaningful reforms

on agriculture without committing political suicide.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the

Foreign Secretary, repeated for

the umpteenth time in Brussels

on Monday that these two

Mitterrand scolds his rebellious farmers



Rebellious French farmers yesterday continued their acts of sabotage such as blocking trains at protest at lower prices and transportation costs.

M Mitterrand was reviewing

French agriculture at the

weekly Cabinet meeting in

Paris. "Either you are out of

the Common Market or your

are inside, and everyone has to

accept the Community rules," he said. "It is for the farmers and their leaders to demonstrate this, and not to pretend that we can settle the problems on our own."

"To convey that the French

Government on its own can end

monetary

compensatory

Only 55 days left to save EEC from financial collapse

From Ian Murray, Brussels

There are only 55 days left, including weekends and holidays, to save the EEC from collapse. That is the pessimistic view of a growing number of Brussels diplomats who are becoming increasingly alarmed at the very slow pace of negotiations since France took over the presidency of the Council of Ministers at the start of the year.

Britain is particularly anxious to inject more urgency into the snail-paced bargaining. The agricultural ministers, who have the most technical and difficult role, have yet to reopen their dossiers, which were shut at the Athens summit more than six weeks ago. Like the foreign ministers, who met for six hours this week for their first session of the year, they have done little more than discuss procedures and timetables.

Those timetables are beginning to look hopelessly inadequate. Both sets of ministers have only three scheduled meetings before the European summit in Brussels on March 19 and, if past form is anything to go by, they will spend little more than a day actually working on the dossiers on each occasion.

President Mitterrand began

conditions were just not negotiable.

Britain is also despairing of ever overcoming the argument that it wants to get as much back from the EEC as it pays into it. No matter how many times British negotiators at every level go on repeating that Britain remains prepared to be a net modest contributor, even though it is a poorer country than several who receive money, that charge sticks.

Mr Thatcher is not one to be shamed into backing down and she is probably prepared to see the March summit be as big a failure as the Athens summit before she would give way on the two central issues. Were this to happen it would be difficult to find a majority in the European Parliament to unblock the £457m rebate due to Britain, which Mrs Thatcher has insisted must be paid by the end of the British financial year on March 31.

With that rebate frozen the domestic pressure on Mrs Thatcher to withhold payments from the Common Market and to accelerate its plunge into bankruptcy would become irresistible.

Crocker flies to see Botha

From Michael Hanassy, Johannesburg

The United States has stepped up efforts to achieve a ceasefire in Southern Angola and thus open the way to an agreement on Namibian independence, with the assistance of Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, is visiting Cape Town for talks tomorrow with Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister.

Dr Crocker's mission, part of a tour of African and European capitals, follows a flurry of diplomatic activity last week and over the weekend in Cape Verde, in which American, South African, Angolan and Portuguese officials were involved at various times.

Mr Frank Wisner, Dr Crocker's deputy, said on Tuesday: "We are in the middle of sensitive negotiations aimed at securing peace in Southern Africa. We hope not to say anything more on this now."

The main purpose of the American initiative appears to be to keep alive the South African proposal for a 30-day truce in Southern Angola from January 31.

The South Africans would disengage their forces from the area provided the Angolans prevented the 20,000 Cuban troops estimated to be in Angola and the Swapo guerrillas also based there from taking advantage of the situation.

Swapo - the South West Africa People's Organization - has been fighting for 17 years for self rule in Namibia.

The Angolans said the South Africans must drop their demand for removal of Cuban troops from Angola as a condition for granting independence to Namibia.

The Americans appear to hope that a ceasefire could be achieved, without reference to other points of disagreement, it could create a climate of greater trust and confidence in which the Cuban issue and other problems could be solved more easily.

The official news agency said traders had been hoarding or selling above the official price, certain basic essentials, like cooking oil, sugar, flour and tea. Some offenders had already been punished, with their shops closed for up to a month and fines of up to £1,700.

As in Tunisia, where there were serious food riots earlier this month, Morocco has been going through a tough economic period, having to cut spending, including food subsidies.

The cost of living is believed to have risen over the last year by up to 15 per cent. In the year to the end of December, 1983, the official price index rose 12.6 per cent but there have since been tax increases and a rise in petrol and cooking gas prices.

A budget decree for 1984 has been published here which envisages continuing austerity, with a large cut in capital spending and a rise in current spending of only 3.6 per cent less than the inflation rate.

The pro-Government newspaper, *L'Opinion*, said the decree would be debated by Parliament when it reconvenes but, until then, has the force of law. Parliament is due to reassemble in April after a general election.

The country was reported calm yesterday.

● TUNIS: The Government yesterday lifted the curfew imposed at the beginning of January after the riots (AFP reports) but the state of emergency, also declared on January 3, remains in effect.

Argentina urged to hold ex-rulers

Buenos Aires (Reuter) - A presidential commission investigating into the fate of thousands of missing people has urged the government to stop senior military rulers and high-ranking officials leaving Argentina.

The commission's appeal applies to Presidents and members of the military Junta that ruled Argentina from 1976 until democracy was restored in December. It also wants the ban to include interior ministers and military commanders of that period.

The 10-member commission said that the testimony of the former rulers could be decisive in discovering the fate of thousands of people who vanished during the "dirty war" in the 1970's.

French protest at Sun jokes

Paris - Some 30 French trainee journalists occupied the British Consulate in Bordeaux yesterday to protest against an alleged anti-French campaign in The Sun.

They left peacefully nearly an hour later after consul officials had summoned the police. The British newspaper has been running a competition for the best French jokes.

Korchnoi ahead

Zurich (Reuter) - Viktor Korchnoi of Switzerland went into a 14th lead over Soviet grandmaster Aleksander Belyavski in the Hoogovens chess tournament, beating Peter Nikolic (Yugoslavia) in an adjourned simul round game. Belyavski drew with Sweden's Ulf Andersson, Tony Miles (Britain) beat John Van Der Wiel (Netherlands).

Standings: 1. Korchnoi 7½, 2. Belyavski 6½; 3. Miles, Nikolic and Van Der Wiel 5½; 6. Hubner, Andersson, Adorjan, Ree, Tukmakov 4½.

Editor freed

Paris - M. Jean Durieux, the deputy editor of *Paris Match*, who was jailed last Thursday because he refused to reveal his sources in connection with a case involving a theft from police archives, has been released on 30,000 franc (£4,000) bail, on the orders of the Paris Court of Appeal.

Off the menu

Hongkong (Reuter) - A specially chartered lorry ferried 16 endangered animals including a rhinoceros and eagle saved from the tables of Hongkong's gourmet restaurants back across the border into China yesterday. Most were destined for restaurants illegally specializing in exotic dishes such as monkey brains and bear paws.

Death plunge

Rio de Janeiro (AFP) - At least nine people were killed when a bus carrying militant members of the opposition Democratic Labour Party plunged into a ravine on the São Paulo road just outside.

Women freed

Berlin (Reuter) - Two members of an East German "Women for Peace" group, jailed on December 12 after meeting a Western disarmament campaigner, have been freed, friends said. They are Ulrike Poppe and Baerbel Bohley.

Warsaw order

Warsaw - A court here has ordered the local prosecutor's office to reopen its investigation into the death of Grzegorz Paryski, a 16-year-old student who died last May of internal injuries after allegedly being beaten while in police custody.

Man posted

Sydney (Reuter) - Mr Andrew Harper, celebrating his stay night, was nearly bound and wrapped with stamps stuck to his feet and posted down a chute at Sydney's main post office. Police were called to the rescue.

Cologne professor dies after lecture shooting

From Our Correspondent, Bonn

A Cologne University professor died yesterday after being shot in the head on Tuesday by a former woman student armed with five replica muzzle-loaded percussion pistols. Another professor, slightly wounded, was later discharged from hospital.

Professor Hermann Greive, aged 49, was fatally wounded when the woman, identified only as Sabine G, aged 32, walked into a lecture room brandishing two pistols and fired one at him at close range. He was hit in the left temple and collapsed.

The woman, who is a graduate in Jewish studies and was working in the university library, was examined by a psychiatrist yesterday. The police spokesman said she did not appear to be any indications of mental imbalance.

She had driven to the institute in a hired minibus in which police later found five more replica pistols and a gas pistol, the spokesman added. All the weapons were loaded.

The cruellest blow this child can receive now is for you to turn the page.

The damage has been done, and what this child needs now is help. Like 50,000 other children this year, she's relied on the NSPCC for that help. Now, in turn, we're looking to you.

As an independent organisation, the NSPCC relies mainly on public donations.

Even if you can afford just 10p, you'll be paying for one of the 7,000 or more phone calls we have to make every day of the year. (Weekends and Bank Holidays included.)

Dockyards deal with Britain dominates poll in Gibraltar

From Richard Wigg, Gibraltar

The people of Gibraltar vote today in a general election which is being seen as a virtual referendum on the deal worked out with Britain to turn the Royal Navy's former dry docks into a commercial enterprise from next January 1.

In the present harsh economic climate everything turns on the issue of redundancies among the voters. Some 770 dockyard workers already know they will be dismissed, signalling a sea change for the Rock's tiny economy, which has been dependent for centuries on spending by the Services.

Sir Joshua Hassan, the Chief Minister, has been fighting his toughest campaign in 20 years, defending last year's agreement with Mrs Margaret Thatcher to bring in Appledore International to manage the controversial dry docks operation, as "the only way ahead". This is the slogan of his centrist Gibraltar Labour Party, in what has been dubbed the "dockyard election" here.

Soundings defensive and looking tired, Sir Joshua, aged 68, told Gibraltar's 16,000 eligible

voters that the Rock's uncertain economic future, aggravated by the only partial opening of the frontier with Spain, is the principle reason for his staying on in public life.

A statement by Tass said Mr Gromyko, who met Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State last week in Stockholm in the first high level Soviet-American encounter for six months, would visit Bucharest at the end of this month. It gave no precise date.

Romania, a maverick member of the Warsaw Pact, does not allow military manoeuvres on its territory and has repeatedly called for the elimination of nuclear weapons in both East and West. Last month, Romania boycotted a meeting of Soviet block ideological party secretaries in Moscow.

Mr Gromyko's talks with Romanian leaders come at a time when Moscow is seeking maximum Soviet block unity after the opening of the Stockholm disarmament conference.

Deputy prime ministers of the Soviet block countries have been meeting in Moscow this week to discuss a long delayed Comecon summit due to be held at the end of next month. The summit is in doubt due to President Andropov's continuing illness.

The Soviet press said yester-

day that Comecon was preparing to coordinate Soviet block agriculture in accordance with last October's Berlin meeting, but denied that this amounted to an "emergency package" designed to salvage agriculture in Eastern Europe.

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Japanese budget gives priority to aid and defence

From Richard Hanson, Tokyo

The Japanese Government yesterday approved an austere national budget draft for fiscal 1984, starting April 1, which gives priority, though on a modest scale, to defence and foreign aid and squarely places the burden on consumers and

The focal point of last-minute haggling was defence, an area in which Japan's ally, the United States, has exerted strong pressure for increased spending. Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister, has been more receptive to raising the nation's profile in defence than his predecessors.

In a hair-splitting compromise, Mr Nakasone gave the defence agency a 6.55 per cent rise for fiscal 1984, to 1,935 billion yen; slightly above 1983's 6.5 per cent rise and just within the still politically sensitive Cabinet guideline holding defence spending to 1 per cent of gross national product. Though this is more sleight of hand than a reflection of actual spending (by Nato calculations Japan is above 1 per cent already), Mr Nakasone is unprepared to breach that barrier.

But overall, the 50.627 billion yen budget expanded only 0.5 per cent compared with 1983's original, a point which should assure Americans that Japan is at least serious about the defence question.

The budget authorizations will allow the Defence Agency to order 17 more F15 fighter jets, eight P3C patrol aircraft and three escort destroyers. This is less than requested but more than budget officials wanted to allow. Japan is running behind on its medium-term defence build-up programme which is based on a now-dated outline drawn up in 1976.

Official development aid was designated as the other exception to total austerity. The Foreign Ministry won a 9.5 per cent rise.

General expenditure slipped (by 0.1 per cent) for the first time in 29 years as the Finance Ministry cut back but essential spending needs to cut back on deficit covering bond issues. Even so, a quarter of the budget will be funded by bonds.

Budget austerity will be felt most sharply by the general public. To fund a moderate income tax reduction - promised by Mr Nakasone in his election campaign in December - the Government increased taxes on a wide range of daily consumer items, and put up rates on such basic services as national medical insurance.

Companies will also be forced to absorb a "temporary" rise in corporate taxes by 1.3 per cent over the already heavy 42 per cent rate currently levied by the national government.



Diamond wedding: Emperor Hirohito, aged 82, and Empress Nagako, who is 80, looking through a photograph album on the eve of their sixtieth wedding anniversary today.

Abortion Bill clash threatens Soares

From Our Correspondent, Lisbon

The abortion debate which opened in the Portuguese Parliament yesterday is threatening to break up the Socialist-Social Democratic coalition led by Dr Mario Soares, the Prime Minister.

The Social Democrats strongly oppose the abortion Bill presented to Parliament in January by their Socialist partners. This would permit abortion in the case of rape

as a leader of the left. He can expect the backing of the Communists to pass it.

On the other hand, he has said publicly that he will not continue as Prime Minister if the coalition splits and the Social Democrats withdraw from the Government, even though his Socialist Party continues to govern.

The Catholic Church has vigorously opposed the Bill.

This is the last of three reports by Michael Hanlyn, South Asia Correspondent, on Sri Lanka after the communal violence.

A sturdy looking Tamil in a refugee camp on the outskirts of Jaffna turned out to be a former air force engineer, and had quit the forces during the July troubles last year and run to the north.

We spoke of his prospects for employment - not bright - and considered what would happen to the country if the all-party talks then continuing in Colombo should break down.

"The future is", he said, and his eyes glittered, "that we want arms."

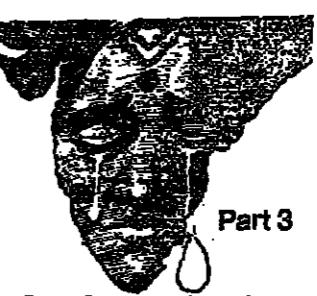
A few miles away at the campus of Jaffna University a student explained that it was not long since the Sinhalese Government changed the rules for university entry from straight merit to a mixture of racial and other rules that effectively reduced the Tamil intake. He dated the growth of the Tamil terrorist groups from that moment.... The young people, instead of being admitted to higher education, took to the guns.

"Since the attacks on Tamil students in the south," he added, "at least 90" have disappeared to join the terrorists.

Meanwhile down in Colombo a sensible and civilized Sinhalese explained: "Sri Lanka is the only place where Sinhalese is spoken. Tamil is in no danger: there are 50 million people speaking it in India. We must

Tamils wary and distrustful

Bridging an ethnic chasm



Part 3

SRI LANKA

do all we can to protect our language and the Buddhist religion."

It was Sri Lanka which gave it its fairy-tale name (Sarvendip) to serendipity, the ability to go through life making happy and accidental discoveries. But as time has passed a solution to the dreadful ethnic rivalry between the two ancient peoples of the island has become more and more difficult. Attitudes are now dangerously polarized.

Ever since Sinhalese politicians found at the time of independence that the way to political power was to pander to Sinhalese chauvinism the disabilities heaped upon the Tamils have grown. The Tamils are now wary and distrustful.

"There have been a number of talks in the past which have resulted in bitter disappointment for us", a Tamil civil servant said. "The most recent was the sell-out over the district development councils. We cooperated fully in setting them up, and tried to make them work, only to find that they were cynically undermined, and we were less well off with them than with centralized government."

And yet there are some hopeful signs. The Tamil politicians have gone into the talks prepared to negotiate again. They have even indicated that they are prepared to give up the idea of separation if they can be given something to guarantee their security and of their lands.

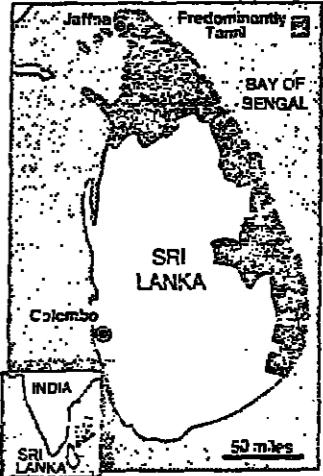
The Buddhist monks, who are represented at the round table talks and who are widely, though not necessarily accurately, regarded as the most chauvinist group there, are urging non-violence all round. They have promised the Tamil leaders that something can be done to increase their security.

Another hopeful sign is the international dimension of the situation: the interest that India is taking in the talks, and the apparent success that Mrs Gandhi's special envoy, Mr Gopalaswami Parthasarathy, has had in persuading the Sri Lankan Government and its opposition rivals to sit down together. It is also suggested in diplomatic circles that the President, Mr J. R. Jayewardene, has been handling affairs with more confidence since the visit to his office of the US Secretary of Defence, Mr Caspar Weinberger, and the long chat he had with the American special envoy, General Walker.

But the most hopeful sign of all is the virtual impossibility of creating an independent Tamil state as envisaged by the Tamil separatists. The Tamils have in mind to separate the northern and eastern provinces into a state they propose to call Tamil Eelam. But a glance at the map would show them the impracticality of establishing and defending a border that would wander across the countryside - following no natural boundary - for 300 to 400 miles.

If the worst came to the worst and the Tamils did establish a precarious independence, it would have to be restricted to the northernmost part of the island. There they would necessarily be worse off than they are now. If, however, they can establish some form of regional autonomy for the northern and eastern provinces by peaceful discussion they must be better off.

Concluded



Sinhalese quit talks

From Our Correspondent, Colombo

The all-party conference on the problems of the Tamil minority suffered a setback on Tuesday when the three representatives of Sinhalese organizations who staged a temporary walk-out last Friday, withdrew from the conference.

At the same time, however, three representatives of the Ceylon Sinhalese Buddhist organizations, who had claimed that they had been kept out of the original delegation of the Sinhalese organizations because of "the intervention of some external forces" were admitted, and were regarded as being representative of the Sinhalese organizations.

Pakistan holds 258 on drugs charges

From Our Correspondent, Islamabad

Pakistan's military regime has detained 258 people on charges of being habitual smugglers, particularly of drugs. The detention, under martial law, deprives them of the right to seek redress from any civil court.

Mr Roedad Khan, the Secretary-General of the Interior Ministry, said that in 1983 anti-smuggling agencies seized 5,850lb of heroin, besides other smuggled goods, valued at 290 rupees (about £15m). He said Pakistan's long borders with India, Afghanistan and Iran, stretching 1,500 miles, made it difficult to take effective measures against smuggling.

Greece tames CIA-style intelligence agency

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Greece's Central Intelligence Services, once a holed of political intrigue and subversion, is being demilitarized and brought under the direct authority and control of Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister.

A Government spokesman said the revamped service, better known here as KYP from its Greek initials, would deal exclusively with matters affecting national security, "not as it has done in the past, collecting information about Greek citizens."

Under a draft law tabled in Parliament on Monday, KYP becomes a "self-contained civilian service" under the Prime Ministers' orders. Government critics claimed the move was designed to bring the service under the control of the ruling Socialist Party.

A decree to be enacted later will empower the Prime Minister to restructure the service, remodel its establishment and define the qualifications of its personnel. "We want to have an intelligence

service comparable to that of other countries and under strict Government control," the spokesman explained.

KYP was set up in 1952 with American guidance and technical aid. It was naturally modelled on the United States Central Intelligence Agency with which it was in close cooperation at least until the Socialists came to power in 1981.

Most of the Greek colonels who staged the military coup in 1967 were connected with KYP, and it is this link that gave rise to left-wing allegations that the coup had been engineered by the CIA.

KYP was invariably headed by retired Army generals and staffed with military and police officers.

In recent months the Government advertised for qualified personnel with university degrees in a variety of fields without giving details. Some successful applicants who later discovered they were being hired by KYP, withdrew their applications.

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SPECTRUM

Enter the bashful showman

The Times Profile
Lord Bernstein

When, over the years, reporters have questioned Lord Bernstein, pioneer figure of the twentieth-century entertainment world and founder of Granada Television, about his life, he has invariably replied that it has been "90 per cent Luck and 10 per cent Good Luck". He insists on the capitals. It is a short, memorable, showman's phrase, and Bernstein has always professed to be a showman. It is no accident that when Granada was established as one of the first four independent television companies in the mid-1950s, he ordered that a portrait of Barnum, the famous American nineteenth-century circus impresario, be hung on every office wall. It is our duty, he would say, to entertain the public.

To canniness about what people want and respond to, and personal modesty about his own ability to provide it, must be added a second, apparently contradictory trait of character: a desire for secrecy. Bernstein needs privacy. Almost every activity he has engaged in is marked by a determination that as few people as possible should know of his involvement - whether it be his role in the anti-fascist movement of the 1930s, his long crusade to find a site and backing for the National Theatre or his acts of personal generosity.

It is no accident either that he has reached his 80s - he celebrates his eighty-fifth birthday on Monday - with his name absent from most of the ventures that he has been part of, and that of the really successful British entrepreneurs of this century he is probably the least publicly known. His contribution has always to be discovered from others.

Not that this contribution is easy to assess. It cannot be summed up in neat, progressive steps. There are not only his measurable achievements but all those others which he initiated, or paths that he took for a while, then turned away from, such as politics or film production. Had he persevered in almost any one of them, those who worked with him say, he could have accomplished anything. The brilliance, the drive, the energy are there. Yet at the last minute, he seems always to have stopped short of final commitment, with the result that he has excelled in many areas but reached the highest point in none. Such hesitation makes him a more approachable figure; it also makes him harder to interpret.

The business acumen, which came to him early, has served largely to finance the rest - the plays he loves to put on, the pictures he hangs not just on his own walls, but on all walls over which he has some say, the educational experiments he is concerned with. About himself, he is prone to say that he should have been an architect, for that was where his true talents lay.

Sidney Lewis Bernstein - old Granada hands refer to him as SLB - was born the same year and in the same East End corner of London as Alfred Hitchcock, the man who became one of his closest friends and whose films he produced. He was the second son of a restless, relatively prosperous businessman who had the fortune and foresight to buy himself into the music hall business precisely at the moment when theatre entertainment was reaching a peak popularity.

Moscow "Let's get one thing straight", the Rector of Lumumba University, Dr Vladimir Stanis, said heatedly. "We do not produce terrorists. We produce doctors, scientists and engineers for the poor and oppressed countries of the Third World." He leapt up from behind his desk and strode over to a glass cabinet, pausing by a large tom-tom in the shape of an African mask. "This is from Mozambique," he said, giving a resounding thump. He moved on to an ornamental silver plaque with an Aztec design, mounted on wood, "Mexico. And this is a giant carved grasshopper from Guinea Bissau, a present from the foreign minister."

The Rector returned to his desk. "No terrorists. We take students from poor, under-privileged backgrounds and educate them. There are plenty of places for bourgeois students in the West."

Lumumba - or to give it its full title, The Patrice Lumumba People's Friendship University - next year celebrates 25 years of existence, and the Russians are proud of its record. Founded in

Bernstein soon showed himself to be more inventive and determined than his eight brothers and sisters, a lean, somewhat fastidious boy with formal good manners and an alert, quizzical smile. By the age of 15 he was begging his reluctant parents to let him leave school and join the business. In any case, he was already a truant, sneaking away to the Ilford Hippodrome for the matinees, to Covent Garden to see Diaghilev, or to Oswald Stoll's Coliseum, where actors performed Roman chariot races on the revolving stages.

Any uncertainty about the final form his future would take was dispelled by the sudden death of his father. The heir to four suburban theatres, Bernstein now led the large family - his elder brother Selim had been killed at Gallipoli - conscientiously and soon very profitably through the 1920s, supervising his brothers' education and his sisters' betrothals and taking his father's place at Friday night Sabbath celebrations.

A new theatre opened
every three months

In describing his life, Bernstein frequently alludes to lucky encounters with the people who, he declares, were really responsible for shaping his interests. Arnold Bennett, who introduced him to the theatre, Iris Barry, who taught him about music and the cinema, H.G. Wells, James Agate, Eisenstein, Sean O'Casey, Teddy Kollek, Charlie Chaplin and many others. To what extent luck of this kind is really luck is highly dubious, but it is certainly true that his meeting in Paris in 1925 with Theodore Komisarjevsky, the Russian theatre director and designer, shaped not just his personal future but that of the British film industry.

By the early 1930s the two men - Bernstein extremely courageous when it came to taking risks, Komisarjevsky highly inventive but also dilatory - were constructing palaces of entertainment in the London suburbs, vast theatres outrageously blending architectural styles, where thousands of people came and marvelled at the marble and the glass, the chandeliers and the carved ceilings, the frescoes and the gold. In 1935 a new Granada was being opened every three months.

Bernstein's interest was not just in appearance. He had returned from a long tour of America convinced that a combination of music hall and the new talkies, with as much ceremony and splendour as could be engineered, were exactly what was needed to provide an escape from the economic fears and dreariness of the Depression. He showed the best Hollywood could offer in the Granada cinemas, and also became a founder member of the Film Society, formed to introduce the masterpieces of European and Russian cinema to a British public that would not otherwise see them. And he built a theatre of his own, the Phoenix, which

was opened with the first performance of *Private Lives*. Noel Coward, Gertrude Lawrence, Laurence Olivier and Everley Gregg made up the cast. Komisarjevsky designed the Phoenix, and Polunin painted it in the style of Giorgione, Titian and Tintoretto.

It was during the 1930s that the mania for detail which became the hallmark of his professional and private style was born. What surprised



SIDNEY LEWIS BERNSTEIN
Born January 1899, Ilford, London
Educated Coopers Company School, Bow
1916 Joined father's company
1925 Founded Granada Television
1929 Founded member of the Film Society
1930 Opened Phoenix Theatre with first production of *Private Lives*

1934 Granada Theatres Ltd floated
1948-1951 Producer in Hollywood
with Alfred Hitchcock
1956 Launched Granada Television
1959 Made a Life Peer
1979 Retired as director and Chairman
of Granada to become President
of the Group for life.

friends and colleagues was that he could keep so much in his mind at any one time. His unannounced visits to the Granada cinemas became a weekly nightmare for the managers, who learned to dread the arrival of the white Minerva and Bernstein's rapid tread on the steps - a tall man, he moved at great speed, collecting in his wake apprehensive employees - as he called out: "What is this ash doing?" and "Why haven't the posters been changed?" or "That usher has filthy gloves".

This obsession that all things Granada should be best, allied with small foibles - later, legends built up that Bernstein frowned on beards, dangling earrings and suede shoes - brought him respect but also fear. The charm and drive was real, but it could all be a little tough. The toughness was real too. If crossed, cheated or maligned he instantly sued, taking distinct pleasure in the process of litigation, and leaving an assortment of successful libel cases behind him.

He lived in style. He kept a horse and rode in Rotten Row before breakfast. At St Moritz he acted as brake for the Argentinian team on the Cresta run. And if walking across Europe with a knapsack on his back remained his chief pleasure, often with the poet Las Aaronson as his companion, he was also to be found at London's *the dancants*, or in the Cafe Royal talking books and pictures with Raymond Mortimer and Augustus

John. In November 1936, to the surprise of friends - for Bernstein was as secretive about his love affairs as his business ventures - he married a journalist called Zoe Farmer. She was 24. They were not suited, and the marriage did not long survive the war.

The son of Orthodox Jewish parents, Bernstein has never been particularly religious. But he took up the cause of anti-fascism when he was very young. In 1933, when the Reichstag trial was being prepared in Germany, he provided money and contacts to set up a counter-trial in London, one of the first unofficial trials of its kind, attended by some of the finest Anglo-Saxon legal minds and at which the Nazis, rather than the hapless Dutch suspected arsonist van der Lubbe, were put on trial and condemned.

Marriage and family
life pleased him greatly

The late 1940s were an uncertain time in his life. He hesitated about what direction to take (Eileen Wilkin proposed that he take over the Arts Council now that Maynard Keynes was dead) and finally chose Hollywood, joining Hitchcock as his producer and leaving Granada in the capable hands of his brother Cecil, his closest associate until his death in 1981. The result was three films, *Rope*, *Under Capricorn* and *I Confess*, not

cause of world communism, so to capitalist systems rather than centrally planned economies.)

There have been instances of racism (though the authorities deny this), and some Lumumba students are attracted by Moscow's black market. But the university tries to integrate students into Moscow life through a combination of discipline and familiarization campaigns.

Down the corridor, in the reading room of the newly-built library, students sit poring over textbooks or perusing newspapers, the majority either Soviet or African and Asian English-language dailies.

The only western newspapers available appeared to be the *Morning Star* and the *Daily World*, the organ of the American Communist Party.

In the main foyer students mill about under portraits of revolutionary heroes, including Patrice Lumumba (murdered, according to the latest Soviet articles, with CIA connivance) and Che Guevara.

A committee announces the results of a poetry competition: the winning verse is in praise of martyred freedom fighters who fell fighting South African tyranny or American aggression in the Caribbean.

Lumumba accounts for an important part of Russia's aid to the Third World, though how much is not known. The overall figures are in any case disputed, since

Moscow claims it gave \$44 bn to developing countries from 1976 to 1980, whereas the Foreign Office puts the real figure at only \$8 bn. But the Russians point out

that the Third World is overwhelmingly in debt to the capitalist West, whereas Moscow offers developing countries economic and cultural aid designed to help them in their "struggle for decolonization". It is "selfless assistance" rendered to enable the Third World to extract itself from the capitalist, colonialist quagmire. Despite the drawbacks of a cold climate, an alien culture and economic ineptitude, quite a lot of Lumumba's 5,000 students will find the argument convincing.

Hitchcock's best, but a great deal of fun.

In 1952, he packed up and came home, rather shrewdly since Hollywood, bedevilled by McCarthy's witch-hunts, the new anti-trust laws and the advent of television, was just embarking on the gloomiest phase of its history. Within a year, he joined the race for the independent television contracts, returned his formidable powers of concentration to the future of his company, and married again. This marriage, to a Canadian, Sandra Malone, was to be a success: three children and the domesticity of family life pleased him greatly.

Granada rapidly became the most respected independent station, with an unparalleled reputation for investigative journalism in programmes such as *Searchlight* and *World in Action*. His battles on behalf of the company left casualties along the way. The survivors seemed imbued with what sometimes amounted to a kind of hero worship.

More important, when someone had a good idea and convinced him of it, he would champion it. He saw television as a new medium with

Politics are a matter
of faith, not argument

However, not even so enormous an enterprise as the creation of Granada Television kept him absorbed for long. By the early 1960s Bernstein was already searching for new ventures and Granada began to absorb publishing houses and bingo, foreign television stations and television rental agencies. Privately, he was busy endowing chairs of drama and landscape architecture in the North of England, the "Granada-land" he made so particularly his own.

When, in the summer of 1969, Sir Harold Wilson offered him a life peerage, some friends were surprised that he used the House of Lords so infrequently as a platform for his solid Labour views, staunchly held since he first became a councillor for Willesden in 1925. Others, however, believe that Bernstein's politics are a matter of faith, not argument, that what he enjoys is reasserting certain tenets of belief and that political debate loses all its charm for him once it is reduced to caveats and the need to accommodate.

In July 1979, when Bernstein had passed his eightieth birthday, he announced that he was retiring as director and chairman of the company to become president for life. His nephew Alex, son of his brother Cecil, took his place as executive, heir to an enterprise that had transformed itself in 57 years from four suburban theatres to one of the most successful of modern British businesses.

Can curiosity be a determining trait in a man's character? Others have been as determined, as secretive, as far-sighted as he is, with as much flair for drama, for making money and building empires. Though perhaps more single-minded, more narrowly focused, they have not been as curious. Bernstein needs to know about everything, whether it be the mechanism of a new camera, the potential in the drafting of a new law, or what that green thing is on the plate of the man sitting at the next table. The manner in which he demands the information is invariably charming and courteous, though it can be imperious, but the fact that he demands it at all is what marks him out.

Caroline Moorehead

The author's biography of Lord Bernstein is published today by Jonathan Cape, price £12.95.

Something amazing is due to happen this year. It looks as if the National Jazz Centre will actually open this year in Floral Street, Covent Garden. As it to celebrate in advance, their concert wing is organizing between now and March a nationwide tour of five bands playing 50 concerts, under the generic title "Jazz Is".

The amazing thing about this is that jazz is generally the least organized sort of music. Far from fixing a centre, the jazz fraternity would find it hard normally to fix 50 concerts, or even a generic title, come to that. Last October, for instance, I was given a preview tour of a new Jazz Museum in New Orleans, due to open in a couple of weeks time. There would, I supposed, be a grand opening ceremony. Not quite, said the curator. The museum had been due to open in March, at which time many bands had offered their services free. The opening ceremony had taken place in March, everyone had enjoyed it, but for one reason or another they had lost rather a lot of money on the day, and had also had to admit that they would not be open for another six months. Now that they were ready about to open they could not afford another ceremony and the bands were understandably leery about turning out again. That, I fear, is more typical of the way jazz tends to be organized. But the Jazz Centre people have shown all along, for more than a dozen years, a determination and planning ability which are a source of constant amazement. When the Jazz Centre opens it will be the only place of its kind in the world, with concert area, rehearsal rooms, bar, club room and almost everything.

I say almost everything, because even the best jazz centre cannot provide everything. A brothel. Legend has it that New Orleans jazz was born in the whorehouses and pleasure palaces of New Orleans. Legend, as so often, turns out to be wrong: New Orleans brothels did not hire bands - at most, an occasional solo pianist - and the connexion is romantic wishful thinking. Well, can't this be put right? A small, plush, chandeliered brothel attached to the Jazz Centre, with good live music, would be good for publicity and business, even if there are one or two by-laws to be straightened out first.

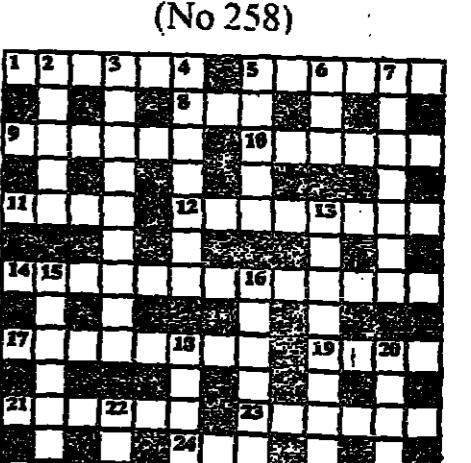
A critics' bar. When the music is at its fastest and most furious, critics and reviewers like to be in another room, drinking. There is indeed a downstairs bar at Ronnie Scott's, no doubt for this very purpose, where critics can compose their sentences far from the distracting music. But we need more.

An all-night pub. Some trades, such as meat porters, have pubs which open at their peculiar hours, like 6am. Jazz musicians have peculiar hours. They play a job, drive back to London at 1am, and find all the pubs shut. All they ask for is a couple of hours drinking-up time.

A Jazz Humour Reference Library. Jazz musicians have a fine, self-mocking sense of humour, almost more Jewish than Jewish, though sometimes opaque to outsiders. Example, a story told recently by Ronnie Scott. A famous tenor saxophonist dies and goes to heaven. Where St Peter says that as a reward for his good deeds he can form a band from the best of all the jazz musicians already resident in heaven. No conditions, asks the tenorman? No strings attached? No, says St Peter, you have a free hand. Oh, there's just one thing - God is very friendly with this young girl singer whom he's rather anxious to promote... None of these stories is ever written down. They should be.

A room with a piano in it. A reading and writing room, where jazz fans can pen letters to critics and broadcasters starting "Dear Sir, I thought you were meant to be an expert, any fool knows that Benny Goodman couldn't have been on that record because..."

A complaints room, with a direct phone line to the BBC on which jazz fans can complain about the paucity of jazz on the air, etc...

CONCISE CROSSWORD
(No 258)

ACROSS
1 Plant shade (6)
2 Lawful (5)
3 Train bed (9)
4 Turkish title (7)
5 Neck nap (6)
6 Group slang (5)
7 Solemn man (13)
7 Uncas (7)
13 Middle class (9)
15 Wearing away (7)
16 Survive longer (7)
17 Prove (13)
19 Pledge (4)
21 Unwholesome atmosphere (6)
23 Prodigious family (6)
24 Governor (3)
25 Breath in (6)
26 Artificial (6)

SOLUTION TO NO 257
ACROSS: 1 Morrow 2 Beggar 3 Raft 4 Graffiti
9 Glissade 12 Gim 15 Brower 16 Arse 17 Starve
19 Dinosaur 24 Manicure 25 Cap, 25 Starve
27 Hassle

DOWN: 1 Mows 2 Resilient 3 Waves 4 Braids
5 Gaff 6 Apify 10 Steed 11 Eaves 12 Garniture
13 Meek 14 Ebon 18 Enact 20 Inute 21 Obeah
22 Liar 23 Type

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Third World studies in
a cold climate

chief credential as a political gangster is that he attended Lumumba University in Moscow". Many heads in the cinema turned to Dr Stanis when it was learned that the "terrorist chief" himself was in the audience. A stocky man with swep back white hair and glasses, Dr Stanis professes to find the incident amusing.

But if it does not foster political terrorism, does Lumumba aim to produce Communist or Marxist Third World graduates sympathetic to Soviet aims? Dr Stanis said it would be surprising if the university had any other intention. "We have students from all backgrounds here - Buddhist monks, believers and non-believers, communists and non-communists."

"What I can say is that we educate them all to be friends of the Soviet Union, and of course we seek to instill in them the methodology of Marxism-Leninism. The Rector leans forward and smiles, holding his lapel badge of Lenin between thumb and forefinger. "I am a member of the Communist Party, most of my staff are communists. This is a Soviet institution. What do you expect us to do?"

While he sits to make friends and influence people in the Third World, Lumumba claims that it is happy to turn deprived students into well-trained professional specialists with no particular gain to the Soviet Union. As proof of this Dr Stanis points to the example of Nepal, where the King's chief minister for many years was a

Patrice Lumumba: the university was named after him

BOOKS

Woodrow on the king of crime
Hardboiled old pro

Dashiell Hammett
A Life at the Edge
By William F. Nolan
(Arthur Barker, £9.95)

The Life of Dashiell Hammett

By Diane Johnson
(Chatto & Windus, £12.95)

Bufiled by his own good and ill-luck Dashiell Hammett held on to the one stable element in his life. He was an American and proud of it. A veteran of two world wars, he claimed his right to be buried in the Arlington National Cemetery. This, as he probably hoped, infuriated those who thought a Communist had no business to be buried among war heroes who died defending the American way of life.

Hammett was a Communist in spirit, if not a card-carrying party member. During the thirties he was in Communist

and disputed pensions from the Veterans' Administration. Without Lillian Hellman, with whom he lived on and off for 30 years, he would have been destitute.

But even when the money was rolling in he spent and gave it away without thought of tomorrow. His hotel bills were gargantuan. His extravagance was clinical. His life was wholly disordered, disrupted by drink and illness. Perhaps that is why he was attracted to what may have seemed to him the disciplined structure of Communism.

Hammett's formal education ceased at 14. He drifted through a variety of petty jobs until he was 20 when he went to work for Pinkertons, the celebrated detective agency. Apart from two years of the war he stayed with them until 1922, possibly the longest time he was steady in one occupation.

He became the first writer to describe detectives as they actually were. He knew professionally how a man was shadowed, how evidence was obtained, what the capabilities of firearms were, what happened when a revolver bullet hit someone and how the importance of fingerprints was exaggerated.

What Hammett wrote about crime and detection was authentic as well as brilliant and enthralling. No M. Poirot for him. He started a whole school of this kind of writing in which hardboiled detectives do not always have hearts of gold, though they may be roughly on the side of the law. Raymond Chandler and Erle Stanley Gardner and multitudes of lesser writers owe much to him.

But what he wrote was so original, imaginative and well executed that the money poured in from films and scores of editions in the United States and abroad. If he had let even half the money he earned stick in his fingers he would have died comfortably, a double dollar millionaire with all taxes paid. *The Maltese Falcon*, *The Thin Man* and *The Continental Op* alone would have been enough for a fortune.

It is unnecessary to buy both Diane Johnson's and William Nolan's books. The latter is shorter, cheaper and tougher. The former is longer, more expensive and more sentimental. The essentials of this archetypal world-weary man are in each, though they vary in details. It must have been very pleasant to meet Mr Hammett when he was sober, but unusually disagreeable when he was not.

Hammett hungover

front organizations. It was as élite to be a Marxist or Communist in Hollywood then as it was in Cambridge, England. Hammett was not dedicated to revolutionary subversion: that would have required much too sustained an effort. Gatherings in comfortable surroundings with like-minded self-conscious progressives and a hint of romantic conspiracy was about his limit.

The man was an ass, but not the villain portrayed by anti-Communist hysteria. For the last nine years of his life the tax authorities persecuted him into penury for back taxes, which a cruel boycott by Hollywood and others prevented him earning the money to pay. There is no political content in his novels and stories. His intermittent sources of income in his last few years (he died in January 1961 at the age of 66) were skimpy

Up the Brethren

The Brotherhood
By Stephen Knight

(Granada, £8.95)

Mr Knight began his literary Mason-watching with *Jack the Ripper: the final solution*, and has followed it with a work promising all sorts of horrors, if these evil men in aprons are not extirped from most of the usual occupations of the bourgeoisie. He pauses sometimes to mention the Royal Masonic Hospital and other good works funded by Freemasonry, but one feels that the praise is grudgingly inserted to give an impression of balance and fairness. Most of the book consists of documented cases of villainy on the part of Freemasons in the police, who are named; in large firms of solicitors (anonymously); and by one or two notorious con-men such as John Poslison. There are 750,000 Freemasons in the United Kingdom; and as 90 per cent of them joined in order to improve their financial lot, it would be surprising if none were corruptible, or made use of the enormous network available for the promotion of any kind of business.

Mr Knight's problem in writing about a semi-secret organisation is that he cannot prove or disprove. In *Jack the Ripper* he had a story, and a hypothesis that fitted it, and a hypothesis that fitted it, and a

cast of characters all dead and uninterested in libel actions. It added up to a rattling good yarn. For his present work he was unable to get much help from the Brethren, and so it is largely written in early Chapman Pincher's, 'I can now exclusively and breathlessly reveal for the first time—absolutely nothing'. There are therefore, as padding, lists of City worthies known to be Masons who presumably don't bother to deny it, together with a description of their regalia.

These last, and the rituals performed, are mostly the products of a fevered 18th century imagination. The oaths sworn are fairly bloodcurdling, but not at all secret, as they can be found in Mackay's *Encyclopaedia of Freemasonry*. A friend of mine, who got no further than initiation, was quite impressed with the first part of the ceremony—he was blindsfolded at the time, and could not walk very well, as he was allowed to wear only one shoe. When he was able to see he was recognized by various former schoolfellows he had hoped never to meet again, and was then given a lecture on the virtues of chastity and sobriety by a man he knew to be a drunk who was living with somebody else's wife. He therefore made his excuses and left.

The last chapter left me with the impression that the Worshipful Grand Master of World Freemasonry is without doubt Mr Andropov (if he is still with us) and that the KGB has already got its feet well under the table at No 10 Duke Street, which we are told is HQ. I, of course, have confused him with Archibishop Fisher who is also reckoned a baddy, because he (a Mason) prevented any form of investigation by the Church of England into the influence of the craft and its compatibility with Christianity. Roman Catholics are still forbidden by their church to join, and the chapter on papal attitudes both historical and contemporary is the best in the book.

I am still left in the dark about why so many highly intelligent and successful men need to be Freemasons: they already have the power and the money, and if they want a God they can always go to an established church dressed in ordinary clothes. Why then the aprons and bogus mythology? Perhaps the author will tell us in his next exposé—provided he gets to him first.

Attire was talking about the exquisite gardens of Peking (in, doing so, set about a sad fate for cod chinoiserie which dogs us to this day) but he might as well have been referring to the Middle Kingdom itself. There is a lazy turn of mind which suggests that had



Eagle-eyed: Buñuel on location for *The Milky Way*

My Last Breath

By Luis Buñuel
Translated by Abigail Israel
(Cape, £8.95)

Translates by Abigail Israel

(Cape, £8.95)

Translates by Abigail Israel

(Cape, £8.95)

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THE TIMES DIARY

Childish rules

A woman with a babe in arms was surprised to be asked to pay £2 for the child at the Unicorn Theatre, which boasts that it is the only theatre in London where children are put first. She was told at the box office that GLC fire regulations meant no one could be let in free. The GLC, however, points out that since the Unicorn is a club it is not bound by local authority fire regulations. Theatre clubs need no licence and therefore no fire certificate.

The Unicorn's administrator, Buz Williams, says: "We do ask the GLC for advice and we try to comply with their suggestions as far as possible, but technically the GLC has no authority in this matter." Apologizing for the entry fee for babies, he said this was to discourage parents from bringing along children of the wrong age for a particular production as they tended to be disruptive.

As for the fire problem, Williams says until the GLC allows the Unicorn a public licence, "as a club you have the privilege of paying extra to burn to death".

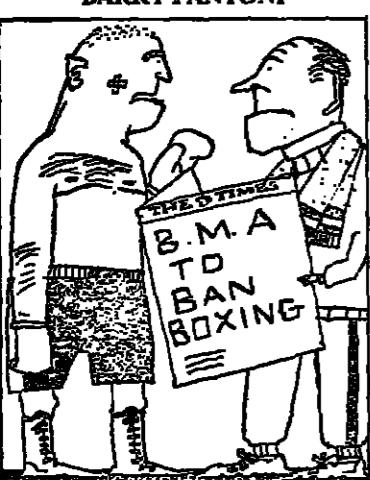
Perhaps Burns Night was not the most auspicious time to launch a *Good Carry Guide*, especially since one of the Swansea restaurants it mentions burnt down the day the guide went to press. Nevertheless, 1,157 of the 1,158 listed eating houses, from Penzance to Inverness, not forgetting Ireland, the Channel Islands and those in a foreign section, are still there - so far.

Mycenae missed

It gives me to report that the February issue of the venerable and previously unimpeachable *Illustrated London News*, published today, contains a blatant example of cooking the books. On page 54, readers will note the magazine's archaeology report number 3,000, but this I can reveal, is a lie. The *ILN* has actually published nearer 6,000 archaeology reports, starting with one in its very first issue in May 1842. Numbering did not begin until 1960, at the behest of the late Sir Bruce Ingram, who edited the magazine for 63 years, but in counting backwards Sir Bruce went no farther than the beginning of his own tenure in 1900.

"It was a pretty conceit on Ingram's part," says the present editor, James Bishop, "to assume that nothing of significance in archaeology had been reported before his time, but before 1900 the discoveries reported in the *ILN* included Schliemann's work at Mycenae, Flinders Petrie in Egypt and the excavations at Nimrud."

BARRY FANTONI



Pen and politics

Fresh from writing *Roche versus Adams*, published today, Stanley Adams is taking up a different pursuit from authorship, namely the European parliament. Mr Adams, who claims he was hounded round Europe after taking a stand against the trading practices of the multinational drug company Hoffman-La Roche, has put his name down in 10 British constituencies for selection as a Labour Party candidate for June's Euro-elections.

Hold that tiger

The reappearance of the supposedly extinct Tasmanian Tiger, otherwise known as the Tasmanian wolf and *thylacines cynocephalus*, has caught the imagination of the American cable television mogul and yachting enthusiast Ted Turner, who has offered a \$100,000 reward for a confirmed sighting of the beast. Turner, who won line honours in the Sydney-Hobart yacht race a few days before a new glimpse of the tiger was

reported last week, told PHS from his Atlanta headquarters: "It struck me like a thunderbolt when I saw the stuffed one in a Hobart museum. It would be real encouraging in these days of nuclear armament, when we're preparing to make ourselves extinct if we could find and may be save another species from extinction." The Australians are not so sure. The ranger who spotted the beast had kept quiet for 18 months to guard it against harassment, and now Rex Gilroy, of the Strange Animal Investigation Centre, says he hopes Turner's bounty won't tempt "rabbits with guns" to go hunting the shy tiger, which was last seen in 1936.

PHS

What Commonwealth?

by Enoch Powell

In a speech at Leicester last Friday I stated what I took to be a constitutional axiom: "All the public utterances of the Sovereign", I said, "are covered by the advice of ministers". Immediately it was announced on behalf of the Prime Minister that there is an exception to this principle, namely, when the Sovereign is addressing "the Commonwealth".

The consequences of that assertion is valid, are peculiar and alarming, but fortunately I can examine it without criticizing the Sovereign or impugning her judgment, because ministerial advice that ministerial advice is not requisite is also ministerial advice, for which ministers must take responsibility and stand by.

If the alleged exception is valid, it must be valid whenever and wherever the Sovereign speaks "to the Commonwealth": it must apply equally on the Feast of Stephen and on Holy Innocents Day, it must apply whether she addressed "the Commonwealth" from London or Ottawa or Delhi.

Now, it has long been understood that the public utterances of the Sovereign to the people of a realm overseas, be it Australia or Grenada, are covered by the advice of her ministers in that realm. This proposition, admittedly, is not without its difficulties: when the Sovereign is the same person in two or more realms where her ministers may tender divergent or opposing advice on the same subject, but so far the possibilities involved in these different capacities of the Sovereign have not caused embarrassment in practice.

The same principle however is scarcely thinkable in those countries of the Commonwealth which are republics and where

therefore there are no sovereign or ministers. In what capacity does the Sovereign address the citizens of India? As Queen of the United Kingdom, visiting India as she might visit France or Israel? If so, her utterances are covered by the advice of her UK ministers, notably the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary. Or is it as Head of the Commonwealth? If so, there are no responsible ministers by whom she can be advised, because the Commonwealth as such has no government and no ministers, and she must be speaking therefore without responsible advice.

The difficulty is magnified when the Sovereign is conceived as addressing "the Commonwealth" comprising some countries which she rules on the advice of the Commonwealth was invented and installed. Without the legislation, the UK legislation, of a series of British governments, the paraphernalia of a Commonwealth comprising 18 kingdoms, five other monarchies of which the Queen is not the monarch, and 26 republics, with our Sovereign as its purported "head", could never have come into existence. There is equally little room for doubt who is responsible for its continuance and who alone could end the constitutional contradiction in which the Sovereign has been caught up. It is Her Majesty's ministers in the United Kingdom - who else?

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the privileges which allegiance had conferred, and Britain, in order to feed its delusion that the Empire was being transformed into something brighter and better still. The way had been paved, also deliberately, by the disastrous British Nationality Act of 1948, which purported to recognize a common citizenship based not upon common loyalty but upon adding together the citizens defined by an increasing number of independent states.

It was, incidentally, this severance of citizenship from political realities which made technically possible a huge and unintended settlement in Britain of Asian, African and Caribbean populations. It is the same severance which has placed the monarch in a situation constitutionally inexplicable and indefensible.

There is no doubt where the blame lies. It was upon the advice of the Crown's United Kingdom ministers that the chimera of the Commonwealth was invented and installed. Without the legislation, the UK legislation, of a series of British governments, the paraphernalia of a Commonwealth comprising 18 kingdoms, five other monarchies of which the Queen is not the monarch, and 26 republics, with our Sovereign as its purported "head", could never have come into existence. There is equally little room for doubt who is responsible for its continuance and who alone could end the constitutional contradiction in which the Sovereign has been caught up. It is Her Majesty's ministers in the United Kingdom - who else?

The author is Ulster Unionist MP for Down, South

Jeremy Seabrook on the Prime Minister's politics of fantasy

An end to fairy stories, please

There has always been considerable public distrust of politicians arising from the discrepancy between what they claim to represent and what they actually achieve. This contradiction has lately become more marked: to such an extent that our political leaders not only do not stand for what they say they do, but in many cases clearly stand for the opposite.

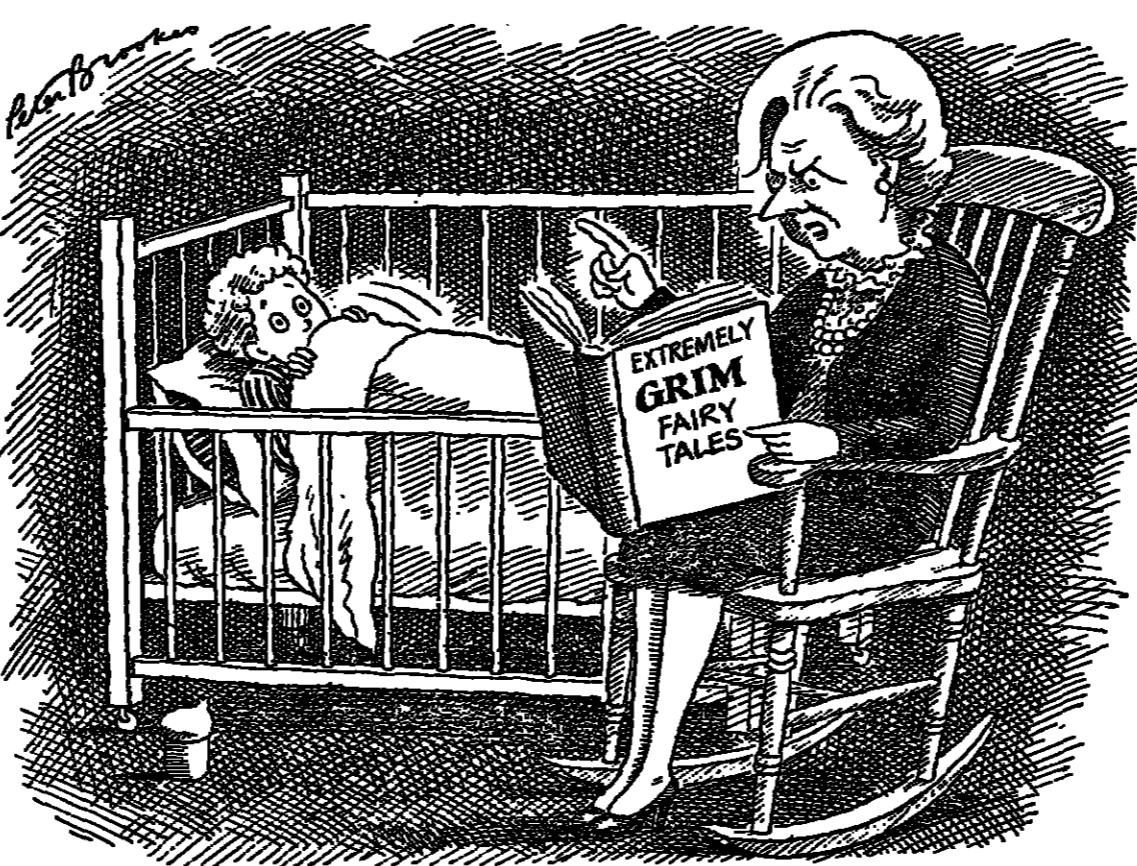
An almost-symmetrical reversal of their historic roles seems to have occurred. Thus Labour becomes a conservative party, dedicated to preserving the health service and to safeguarding traditional industries, the very existence of which is threatened by the recent evolution of capitalism; while the Conservatives are increasingly the proponents of a regenerated laissez-faire formerly associated with the Liberals; while the Liberals themselves are fighting shadow battles around electoral reform, a ghostly replay of campaigns for the extension of a franchise that no longer has anywhere else to go, a sort of vaporous Chartist crusade.

As for the Social Democratic Party, it clearly embodies the politics of nostalgia - that yearning for consensus which, in its way, is an echo of an older paternalistic hankering for traditional values that resisted the thrusting certainties of political economy.

The one thing in which this game of political musical chairs is consistent is that each position is well anchored in historical precedent. This does not mean that they have no contemporary relevance - after all, the Health Service is well worth preserving, and that Labour should be forced on the defensive does not undermine the value of that enterprise. Similarly, the new phase of capitalism requires the demolition of certain labourist defences, which the Tories have set about with enthusiasm.

But it bears little relation to the positions the parties claim to occupy. Thus, when Margaret Thatcher talks about sweeping away restrictive practices, modernizing and making way for the "third industrial revolution", it has nothing to do with conserving anything. Quite the reverse.

Similarly, while Neil Kinnock defends jobs in decaying industries, he does not look like a radical force



in the country. And as for the belief that proportional representation would restore universal harmony, one can only wonder at the credulity of those who see the breakdown of consensus as a cause, rather than as a result of the present tensions between the various social and economic forces in the country.

In all these positions, the sense of fantasy is strong, as perhaps befits a country that has lived for so long of its past glory. All the references of contemporary politics suggest a recycling of history, an attempt to interpret a bewildering present and an uncertain future by the invocation of past experience.

This tendency was widely commented on at the time of the Falklands war, but it has been less obvious in domestic policy, even though it has been equally strong there, and perhaps more convoluted.

Mrs Thatcher, after all, came to power as a deliverer. It was her intention to lift the yoke of the oppressor from the British people. That oppressor was, of course, the organized working class. The liberation she has pursued has, however, been able to call upon an earlier liberation from those constraints upon political economy, when it had to be freed from aristocratic restrictions

still encountered by restrictive practices like a sense of duty to the poor. The poor themselves also believed that they had a right to be protected from a destitution over which they had no control.

All the resistances had to be swept

away of those who obstinately refused to see the workings of divine providence in the freedom of capital and labour to find their own balance.

That a replay of this ancient triumph is the real purpose of the Conservatives since 1979 is clear from the language on which their crusade has drawn. This time, the residual protests of the tradition that derives from the one-nation Tories have been easily brushed aside. It is the attack on labour that has been at the heart of the enterprise. And have not the trade union leaders become the new barons; has not the aristocracy of labour formed itself into an overweening power in the land; has Thatcher herself not referred to the Labour-controlled authorities as "the last vestiges of feudal power"?

The old threat of the poor, the fear of the mob has been displaced by fear of organized labour, and this has been assimilated in fantasy to an irresponsible and feudal power.

This has given Mrs Thatcher an easy and dominant role in the politics of fantasy. What else have been those didactic fables with which she has regaled the nation for five years - families not living beyond their means, what every housewife knows, that domestic imagery which leaps so effortlessly into more exalted truths about the nature of the universe, "those economic laws which simply cannot be abrogated".

Of course, the contemporary version of these ideas had a more

immediate ring. Malthus's perpetual injunction of population to press against the means of subsistence have evolved into the greedy workers pricing themselves out of jobs, from which they are promptly evicted before our very eyes.

So the deliverance of capital from the fetters of stifling habit and custom, so that it may be free to work its impenetrable but benevolent wonders, has been a repeat of that earlier struggle. And it is this vigorous fantasy that has set the terms of political debate, and has determined the positions of the parties of opposition.

The sense of familiarity, of history repeating itself, of *deja-vu*, even, serves as a useful and comforting cloak for the dramatic reshaping of our people in the interests of a resurgent and regenerated capitalism. It masks the real dynamic that is at work, reuniting Britain into the global division of labour in the worldwide empire of capital.

The politics of fantasy offer a reassurance and security, both of which may be in scant supply in the strange new future that is actually being prepared for us. One day we shall have to be roused from the politics of fantasy, and see them for what they are.

It is unlikely that the awakening will be serene for large numbers of people in Britain. Indeed, Mrs Thatcher has already begun to prepare us for it: this is what she means in the new year message that coyly warns us that Britain will become "a chillier, bumpier, less cosy place."

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TUC at Lovers' Leap — looking for the arms of its members

"ineluctably" improve. *TUC Strategy* - 115 paragraphs and about 6,000 words long - which was nodded through by the General Council yesterday in draft form. It will now go out to TUC committees as the first stage of a wide-ranging consultative process, culminating in a report to the September congress in Brighton.

Bearing the personal imprint of the general secretary, Len Murray, the six-page document examines "trade unionism in a changing Britain", the aim and objectives of unions, their function and the effect of recent changes and their future beyond 1984.

Delegates to last year's congress voted three to two for an "objective appraisal" of policies, and an urgent examination of why the trade union movement has failed to persuade its members adequately to support its policies, most notably the policy of voting Labour.

Introducing the published version of the paper yesterday, Mr Murray argued that when the trade union movement is once again accepted as being representative, then its standing with employers, ministers and other sectors of society would

consequently be improved. *TUC Strategy* admits there is a long way to go before that point is reached: "While workers' support for the movement's policies cannot be measured by the numbers of votes cast for the Labour Party at the general election, neither can the rejection of Labour's policies be dismissed out of hand; some polls indicated that there was a lack of support from trade unionists for some policies that in part mirrored the TUC position.

"This suggests that unions have not yet sufficiently involved members in policy development and have failed to inform members and win their support for union policies.

"Unions are certainly not winning all the arguments. They have real problems about communicating effectively with their members. In spite of their democratic structures, membership participation in some aspects of affairs is less satisfactory than in others."

This question begs an important question: even if the unions were the consummate communicators that

the TUC wishes them to be, would their members necessarily go along with the views of their leaders? The paper admits that the election of a second-term Thatcher government signified that "a major section of the British people was, at the very least, willing to tolerate a philosophy which ran counter to the post-war consensus on the welfare state and full employment".

The TUC is thinking about

conducting a MORI poll among union members about the organizations to which they belong and the kind of policies and objectives that they would like. The likely outcome of such a consultative exercise would be to reinforce the political shift taking place within the labour movement, away from the values and attitudes of the blue-collar unions, that have more closely resembled the TUC.

Indeed, the document itself could be argued to be a movement to realign the British labour movement so that it more closely resembles the Scandinavian model.

Paul Routledge

Labour Editor

Ronald Butt A thinking centre for government

"I claim not to have controlled events but confess plainly that events have controlled me. Every politician could say the same as Abraham Lincoln, but understandably virtually all of them refrain. Even Lincoln's candid admission that his actions had not been determined by his deeply held personal conviction that slavery was wrong, but had evolved pragmatically in defence of the nation and constitution, was made privately in a letter.

Yet for politicians to accept the imperatives of necessity and try to use them wisely is usually the better point of view, and is nothing to be ashamed of. To fight for a wholly untenable position when the outcome is general ruin is never good politics. The best sort of politics is that in which the politician apprehends necessity and fights for it with the instinctive understanding that the fight should be fought and can be won because ultimately, it has public support. That was the essential character of Mrs Thatcher's struggle against inflation in the last Parliament. But what comes next?

With inflation beaten back to 5 per cent, and growth this year forecast at 3 per cent, Mrs Thatcher has decided that further economies in the public sector can be achieved only by improved efficiency, and that public spending reduced only as a proportion of the nation's total product by the growth of the latter. It is hard to quarrel with it in terms of immediate politics.

Many decades ago, the state took over responsibility for health, education and other essential services and it cannot now take an axe to them if the result is to diminish the standard of state provision on which the overwhelming majority of the people has been brought to depend. But Mrs Thatcher appears to go further. She is disinclined to reconsider the basic structure, size and financing of the public-sector services in the long term. When, therefore, the axe of retrenchment is again brought out, as it will as usual be directed at the easiest trees to chop, for lack of any clear sense of priority.

The other day, on BBC's *Question Time*, Mrs Thatcher's former adviser, Sir John Hoskyns, again returned to his theme that ministers do not have time to think, and that nowhere in Whitehall is there a central body doing any long-term thinking. Francis Fyfe and Denis Healey, who were in the same discussion, insisted that they had time to think when in the Cabinet, but then they would. Few ministers, except in the confidence of personal friendship, are going to admit that it is all they can do to keep up with the papers shovelled in front of them daily, and with the schemes devised for them, in the hope of being able to master enough to avoid political danger. Besides, a thinking mechanism at the centre might seriously subordinate individual ministerial responsibility, which is the stuff of political dignity, to collective Cabinet responsibility.

Some Tory backbenchers have been brooding over these things and an idea has been mooted. It is that the Prime Minister should reactivate a dormant sinecure, the office of the Paymaster-General, placing the PMG in Number 10 at the head of

Paul Pickering

Toads that could land you in a hole

Other doctors' waiting rooms are stocked with *Punch*, or glossy guides to buying a country house, or the joys of killing wildlife at great expense. Perversely, my doctor prefers coffee-table books on deadly diseases. Usually these are quite depressing, but in one the other day I found a racy little paper on

One must be constantly open to new ideas, of course, and the GLC does give grants to some strange people. Even so, I had never dreamed that zombie-ism might be a particular problem in Kensington. But my sawbones must think it worthy of consideration, as does Dr E. Wade Davis in the *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*.

A zombie, as every schoolboy knows, is a person who has been killed and raised from the dead by sinister voodoo priests called bocors. These bocors have thriving private practices in Haiti, as do similar priests in every part of the Caribbean and probably now in west London.

Zombie-ism exists and is a social phenomenon that can be explained logically", says Dr Wade Davis, a Harvard scientist who has been working with Dr Lamarque Douyon, head of the Port-au-Prince psychiatric centre in Haiti.

They found that one of their customers, a M. Clairvius Narcisse, died in 1962 but was still attending the hospital outpatients department. Under our National Health Service he would have been turned away as no longer eligible for treatment. But Haiti is a caring society.

The doctors found from the clinic's records that Clairvius had been pronounced dead at the local Albert Schweitzer hospital. He could point to a scar on his cheek made, he said, by a coffin nail and often put flowers on his own grave. His family didn't, because it was



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

PASSING THE BUCK

President Reagan's economic policy now goes into cold storage until after the election. Next week's Budget will duck the issue of the deficit. But the President cannot so easily put a freeze on the currency markets through which the rest of the world will feel the uncomfortable ripples of this political year. Yesterday, just before his State of the Union address, the President put up his Treasury secretary Donald Regan to talk via satellite with financial journalists in seven European cities. The aim was to reassure America's restless trading partners that the free world's largest economy was in good heart and under firm control. It was not a convincing performance.

According to Mr Regan, Europe's economic troubles with America will all soon be over. The dollar will weaken during 1984, as American interest rates fall further and the current account of America's balance of payments remains heavily in the red. Lower interest rates and a cheaper dollar would please Europe, though it would also (Mr Regan is never one to miss a point for the folks back home) make American industry more competitive.

This "good news, bad news" syndrome, as put by Mr Regan, is just a little too glib. If the American recovery slows down even more this spring, the White

House may well want to see interest rates fall in order to keep the wheels of growth turning until after the election. But Mr Regan refuses to accept that the size of his budget deficit makes this difficult. He points to Japan where the budget deficit is high and interest rates low - neglecting the different nature of Japan's heavily-controlled financial markets, and expressing the pious and improbable hope that Americans could be persuaded to finance the budget deficit cheaply by suddenly acquiring a Japanese appetite for saving.

President Regan, too, has been cheerfully brushing aside the implications which his deficit has for interest rates. But his central bankers at the Federal Reserve Board are less optimistic - or disingenuous. They know that if interest rates are eased down this spring without any action to reduce the budget deficit, the markets may take fright. Internationally, that could precipitate, not a gentle downward realignment of the dollar, but the kind of slide that is unstoppable without a severe hike in interest rates later on. With a record current account deficit, America is asking the rest of the world to absorb an awful lot of dollars. Mr Regan listed the reasons they have been easy to place: low inflation, the boom, political stability and high interest rates. But when sentiment

turns, the spectre of the "dollar overhang" that haunted President Carter's attempts to stabilize his currency could be stalking the world's financial markets again.

No British government in this position could face an election with the equanimity displayed by Messrs Regan and Carter. But then the international side of their economy matters much less to the Americans: a slide in their currency would have only slow and modest consequences for inflation, and would take several months to touch the domestic political battle. The rest of the world would suffer sooner from a switchback dollar. If nothing can be done about the deficit after the election, the least President Regan can offer his allies is greater honesty about what must be done thereafter. That means more realistic forecasts and acknowledgement that interest rates cannot easily and safely be brought down until the budget is brought under control.

It also means acceptance that the tax "reforms" hinted at by Mr Regan must mean higher taxes; that spending cuts will not, practically speaking, do the job alone.

All this is politically difficult, but without a little honest guidance the markets may turn difficult too. And looking beyond November, it could pay dividends for the President as well.

THE SOVIET MEGAPHONE

It is good that President Andropov is still delivering copy to *Pravda* on the need to improve relations with the West, but less welcome is his continued criticism of President Reagan, suggesting that Moscow will make no attempt to reach agreement while the present US administration remains in power. It tends to confirm suspicions that his statement, released to foreign correspondents the day before publication, was intended more for readers abroad than to reassure the Soviet public that their leader is still firmly in control.

Despite repeated assurances that Mr Andropov will soon reappear in public, his absence since August has encouraged speculation that his faction is now acting in his name rather than under his direct orders. And it seems probable that Soviet policy on arms negotiations is now a holding operation based largely on proposals already dismissed by Nato countries as too vague to lead to any real agreement.

Mr Andropov is of course right to emphasize that dialogue must be "directed towards the attainment of concrete agreements" but quite wrong to excuse avoiding negotiations by claiming that the recent, more conciliatory speech by President Reagan contained nothing new. The West is ready to return to the proper place for negotiation - the conference table - although present Warsaw Pact proposals

remain much the same as those issued in the Declaration produced at the Prague summit in January 1983.

A non-aggression pact would add nothing to Nato's permanent position as a defensive alliance, while presumably not altering the precarious relationship between the member countries of the Warsaw Pact which allowed Soviet armed intervention in Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Nato's commitment not to use weapons, either nuclear or conventional, except in response to attack, is more valuable in preserving peace than would be an acceptance of the Soviet call to agree to "no first use" of nuclear weapons, whatever the action of the USSR.

Resuming the Vienna talks on mutual and balanced force reduction will allow the West to pursue the Soviet proposals of last June which might permit on-site inspections so that military observers from opposite sides could monitor the arrival and departure of troops into Central Europe. But there remains the large discrepancy in the calculations of East and West for the number of Soviet troops, severely limiting the chances of a speedy accord.

For the Soviet statement to insist that there can be no return to INF talks until US cruise and Pershing 2 missiles are removed from Western Europe is quite unrealistic, especially after new Soviet missiles have been installed, with considerable publicity, in East Germany and Czechoslovakia on the excuse of "maintaining parity". In practice this would appear to mean "maintaining superiority", since in October 1979 President Brezhnev spoke of the "balance of forces" which had been achieved in Europe - yet while Nato deployed no cruise or Pershing 2 missiles until late last year, Soviet SS-20 missiles continued to be installed at an alarming rate.

Some 200 additional warheads had been added to the Soviet arsenal when in January 1983 Foreign Minister Gromyko stated that there was "rough parity" between the two sides. By last September even more SS-20 missiles had been deployed - still before the Nato modernisation - and President Andropov was talking of the "balance in medium-range nuclear weapons".

Statements to the press by an unseen Mr Andropov will not by themselves achieve reductions in arms. A return to the conference tables in Vienna and Geneva might, and it should not be delayed until the outcome of the US elections is known - or until a more positive leadership emerges in the Kremlin. There is much groundwork to be done before any US-Soviet summit can be considered, presuming of course that there is someone in the Kremlin for the US President to meet.

LONDON... DERRY

If you are Protestant and unionist the place is Londonderry; if you are Catholic and nationalist it is Derry. It sounds simple, but it is not. We are in Ulster.

In the first place most of the town's inhabitants, whoever they may be, regard themselves as Derrymen and call their city Derry, if only for convenience; unless they happen to be on a platform. Then the Protestant bishopric has never found it necessary to change to Londonderry at any time since the place was replanted as a colony by the City of London in 1610. The local cricket club is content with Derry, and no game on earth is less republican than that. Even the Apprentice Boys, one of the toughest manifestations of the Orange Order with some claim to have provoked the latest round of hostilities back in 1969, are the Apprentice Boys of Derry. It is not usage but history which governs reaction to the change of official name that has just been sanctioned.

The Londonderry City Council was notoriously gerrymandered under the old regime. The ward boundaries were managed so as to obtain a standing majority of unionist councillors out of a standing majority of nationalist electors. Since the reforms the SDLP has had control and has

wanted to complete the job by erasing the British prefix in the name of the council. The council applied to the minister, Mr Christopher Patten, in accordance with the procedure of the Northern Ireland Local Government Act and he has granted the request. Only the name of the district council changes. The city itself remains Londonderry and will unless its royal charter is amended, so does the county. And we still do the Londonderry Air.

The political reaction on the unionist side is just what would be expected. The concession is represented as typical confirmation that the Northern Ireland Office (with or without the Foreign Office, the State Department and the CIA) is bent upon Irish unification; for it is not but a step from changing its name to changing its jurisdiction. Mr Patten must expect his name to be coupled with the traitor Lundy's. That may not disturb him. But his decision may come to plague the administration of which he is a member - and it was unnecessary when he had a perfectly good legalistic reason for no change: that the council should continue to take its name from the city it arises out of. For the wall of Londonderry is holy ground to the tribe. It was from there that the cry of "No surrender" first went up. It was the rampart of Protestant Ulster's civil and religious liberty.

Macaulay noted that the wall of Londonderry was to the Protestants of Ulster what the trophy of Marathon was to the Athenians. He found it impossible not to respect the sentiment with which it came to be invested. "It is a sentiment which belongs to the higher and purer part of human nature, and adds not a little to the strength of states." Yet the worm which makes the Englishman (even the occasional Scotsman) such an unreliable guarantor of the Ulsterman was at work in Macaulay too. He could not look with unmixed complacency on the manner in which Londonderry commemorates her deliverance. "The faults which are ordinarily found in dominant castes and dominant sects have not seldom shown themselves without disguise in their festivities." Nothing has happened in the intervening hundred and forty years to alter the basis of that judgment. Even Macaulay, the great justificator of the Irish wars of William of Orange, betrays symptoms of being a Northern Ireland Office man at heart.

To this end we distribute Government literature alongside our own, and refuse school speaking dates unless a pro-nuclear speaker is also invited.

We provide speaking services to schools for balanced debates and discussions. How can such regard for balance be labelled as political indoctrination?

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW MCINTYRE,
VICKI NEWMAN,
(National Organisers),
Schools Against the Bomb,
227 Seven Sisters Road, N4.
January 9.

areas. At least let them be forced to justify their requirements in a positive manner to an independent body.

If war is said to be too serious to leave to general, the same can certainly be said for their assessment of military land requirements.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY D. R. HOLLAND
Windlesham Manor,
Windlesham,
Surrey,
January 13.

Berkshire, Hampshire and Surrey and that this total had remained broadly unchanged since 1946.

I am also aware that it is MoD policy to reject pleas from the local authorities mentioned for land to be released for building. Indeed, this is evidenced by the lack of change in their holdings since the war.

With the ease of modern transportation it is economic nonsense for the MoD to hold on to much of this valuable land for training when so much of it could be done in remote

Green belt land

From Mr Anthony Holland

Sir, Your leading article (January 12) is correct that the pressure on housing land in the South-east is not going to abate, but that should not mean that green fields and beauty spots should have to be despoiled to meet the appetite of house-builders. In answer to a parliamentary question on June 1, 1981, the Defence Secretary stated that his department owned 56,192 acres in

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Plea for progress on Namibia

From the Bishop of Manchester and others

Sir, South Africa's rejection of Swapo's January 10, 1984, ceasefire proposal amounts to yet another refusal to implement the agreed United Nations plan for Namibian independence (Security Council resolution 435, 1978). The consequence of this position will clearly be to prolong the agony of the warring populations of both Namibia and Angola.

No British government in this position could face an election with the equanimity displayed by Messrs Regan and Carter. But then the international side of their economy matters much less to the Americans: a slide in their currency would have only slow and modest consequences for inflation, and would take several months to touch the domestic political battle. The rest of the world would suffer sooner from a switchback dollar.

If nothing can be done about the deficit after the election, the least President Regan can offer his allies is greater honesty about what must be done thereafter. That means more realistic forecasts and acknowledgement that interest rates cannot easily and safely be brought down until the budget is brought under control.

It also means acceptance that the tax "reforms" hinted at by Mr Regan must mean higher taxes; that spending cuts will not, practically speaking, do the job alone.

Not only does South Africa refuse to comply with the five-year-old United Nations plan for elections in Namibia, but it has been in military occupation of parts of Angola since 1971 and the United Nations Secretary General's report of January 11, 1984, indicates that South African forces are not withdrawing, but merely retreating to entrenched positions further south.

The only sense in which a Namibian settlement can be linked to the situation in Angola is that South African withdrawal from Namibia in terms of United Nations resolution 435 (1978) would deny Unita and South African forces occupying their military base in northern Namibia.

The fundamental fact obscured by recent media coverage is that South African forces have no right to be either in Angola or Namibia, which they have occupied in defiance of international law since 1971, causing enormous suffering on the part of black Namibians.

On January 7, 1984, South Africa's Foreign Minister admitted that his Government's position "can entail confrontation with the whole world." Yet there has been hardly a murmur of protest in this country. This silence amounts to complicity while two nations are held hostage by a regime whose policies of its own Government has described as "abhorrent."

We appeal to all who oppose apartheid to condemn South Africa's current aggression and intransigence.

Yours faithfully,
STANLEY MANCHESTER,
DENIS HEALEY,
RUSSELL JOHNSTON,
c/o The Namibian Support
Committee,
53 Leverton Street, NW5.

Calke Abbey and CTT

From Lord Saye and Sele

Sir, The President of the Historic Houses Association has in his letter of January 21, drawn attention to the plight of those historic houses, and notably Calke Abbey, which are prevented by archaic family trusts from establishing CTT-exempt maintenance funds under the amending legislation of the Finance Act 1982.

My own lawyers advise me that there is no way in which I can break through the fetters of my family trust in order to establish the appropriate fund needed to secure the long term survival of this historic house.

It is indeed ironic that the family trust system devised in the last century to preserve historic houses and their estates from the ravages of profligate owners can yet prove to be in this century by their very inflexibility to be their undoing.

The maintenance fund of the Finance Act 1982 is therefore a haven from which some are arbitrarily excluded. This cannot have been the intention of Parliament.

Parliament alone can enact further legislation and it must be hoped that it will do so before other important houses involuntarily share the fate with which Calke Abbey is threatened.

Yours faithfully
SAVE AND SELE,
Broughton Castle,
Banbury,
Oxfordshire,
January 24.

Peace studies

From Mr Andrew McIntyre and Miss Vicki Newman

Sir, We read with surprise Lady Cox's allegations (January 9) that Schools Against the Bomb is one-sided when invited into schools. We find it disturbing that Lady Cox neglected to check the facts before her outburst.

Had she checked the facts, she would have discovered that Schools Against the Bomb exists to enable pupils to hear the full facts from both sides of the nuclear debate. Our aim is to let pupils make up their own minds on this basis.

To this end we distribute Government literature alongside our own, and refuse school speaking dates unless a pro-nuclear speaker is also invited.

We provide speaking services to schools for balanced debates and discussions. How can such regard for balance be labelled as political indoctrination?

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Schools Against the Bomb,
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Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY D. R. HOLLAND
Windlesham Manor,
Windlesham,
Surrey,
January 13.

Royal broadcast called in question

From the Master of Balliol College, Oxford

Sir, In your leader of January 21 you follow Mr Enoch Powell in criticising the content of the Queen's Christmas message. Mr Powell, punctilious as ever, insisted that he was not attacking the Queen personally but only the ministers (whoever they may have been) who tendered her advice about the speech.

You rebuke Mr Powell for being circumspect and disingenuous. In making the speech, you say, the Queen took no advice and therefore she must be criticised personally and directly for being so naive as to believe there is a gap between rich and poor countries and so incautious as to suggest that the rich countries should do something about that gap.

Hitherto, there has been a widely respected convention that the Queen should not be personally criticised. This convention does not depend on disputable constitutional niceties concerning advice received by the Head of the Commonwealth. It is based on two principles of decency: first that it is unseemly for a monarch to wrangle with one of her subjects; and secondly that it is churlish to attack someone who has been prevented from replying to the attack.

You have chosen to violate this convention. A violation would be justified only if the Queen was guilty of a flagrant breach of her duty to be above partisan issues. Did the Christmas message contain such a breach? On the contrary, the charge made against it by Mr Powell and yourself is that it urged us to put global interests above merely national ones.

There is no gap, you say, between rich and poor countries because there is no clear dividing line between the poorest of the rich countries and the richest of the poor countries. You might as well argue that there is no difference between day and night because there is no clear dividing line where one ends and the other begins.

It will be little comfort to those who live in countries where famine is a constant danger to learn that they have their place on a continuum variation in per capita incomes among all the countries of the world.

Some of your readers may be unconcerned by your lapse in logic; some may forgive your courtesy to the Queen; some may be unmoved by your contempt for the world's poor, but few, surely, will be able to stomach all three at once.

Yours faithfully,

ANTHONY KENNY,
The Master's Lodgings,
Balliol College,
Oxford,
January 24.

From Mr Ian Peacock

Sir, There is a "gap" between rich and poor nations. It is not clearly revealed by per capita income figures, although some of these measures indicate that income is becoming more concentrated. Rather it is reflected in the problems which the different types of governments have to face.

For example, a poor nation's government usually has to tackle the problem of large numbers of people who have had to leave the agricultural sector and are seeking work in the towns. On per capita income figures this group's living standards have improved - after all, when they were in the subsistence agricultural sector they had no money income whatsoever. However, few people who have seen the shanty towns surrounding major cities in the developing world

know what a "gap" was. So would anyone who heard with me last year these lucid, pitiful and true words spoken by one of the utterly destitute patients in a Commonwealth West African psychiatric hospital: "Oh, Sister, get me something to eat, or I shall die tomorrow."

The patient was wrong. It took him three more days to starve to death. "Gap" is the word.

Yours faithfully,

IAN PEACOCK,
28 Staveley Road,
Chiswick, W4.

January 23.

From the Dean of Christ Church

Sir, Not many weeks ago you



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE

June 25: The Prince of Wales, today continued passage on HMS *Glasgow*.

June 25: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, and Grand President of the St John Ambulance Association and Brigade, this afternoon visited the Headquarters of the Order of St John, Grosvenor Crescent.

Major the Lord Napier and Etbrick was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh will visit Nottingham on March 2.

Princess Anne, Chancellor of London University, will attend a dinner of University College Women's Dining Club at University College on March 2.

Princess Anne will visit the Red Cross care for disabled people at Ponins Holiday Camp, Weymouth, Dorset, on March 6 and also the new Royal British Legion Headquarters at Dorchester.

Birthdays today

Mr Ronald Allister, 52, the Marquess of Bath, 79; Mr Michael Benthall, 62; Miss Mary Cox, 39; Admiral Sir Desmond Cassidi, 59; Sir Roger Chance, 91; Mr Henry Cotton, 77; Mr William Dring, 80; Dr Jacqueline du Pré, 39; Mr C. J. Hampton, 38; Sir George Middleton, 79; Mr Paul Newman, 59; Mr C. H. Tidbury, 58; Sir Ronald Walker, 77; Miss Kaye Webb, 70.

Luncheon

Royal College of Surgeons of England

Professor Geoffrey Stacey, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, yesterday entertained at luncheon at the college Lord Smith, Sir Leonard Wolson and Sir Gordon Robson.

Memorial service

Professor F. D. Richardson A memorial service for Professor Frederick Denys Richardson was held at the Church of Holy Trinity and All Saints, Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, London, yesterday. The Rev Dr Martin Isack officiated. Mr Hugh Richardson and Mr Rodney Richardson, sons, read the lessons and Professor James Jaffee gave an address. Among those present were: Mrs Richardson (widow); Mrs Hugh Richardson (daughter); Mr J. D. Verney; Mr G. J. Richardson; Mr N. Holmes; Mrs G. Good; Mr G. H. H. Richardson, the Rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology; the Hon Dr Justin Smith; Mr James Henry; Lady Cawdron; Sir Monty

The Queen will give a reception on March 7 at Buckingham Palace to mark the 125th anniversary of the Corps of Commissioners.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit the annual stallion show of the National Light Horse Breeding Society at Newmarket on March 8.

Princess Anne, Patron of Riding for the Disabled Association, will attend a luncheon to meet members of the council of the Saddlers' Company and to receive the eighth jubilee saddle at Saddlers' Hall on March 8.

Princess Anne, Patron of the British School of Ostetrics, will visit the school in Suffolk Street on March 8.

A memorial service for Mr Digby Morris, held in the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, at 11.30 today.

A memorial service for Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Cave will be held at St Lawrence Jewry-next-Guildhall at noon today.

A memorial service for Judge Rodney Bax, QC, will be held in Gray's Inn Chapel at 5pm today.

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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Euston property coup for British Land

Mr John Ritblat, the chairman of British Land, yesterday appeared like a dog with two tails: as well he might after months of negotiation with George Wimpey to buy its half share in Euston Centre Properties. For £39.9m, British Land acquired no fewer than 12 acres of London, an impressive, prospective rent roll of £10m, a 15p per share increase in net asset value, and some useful franked income to set against Advance Corporation Tax. And the price paid is an astonishing 40 per cent discount on the property's underlying value.

British Land has taken pains to reassure shareholders that the price paid to Wimpey can be met from its own resources: rights issues from property companies are always bad news because they dilute the net asset value of shares and the n.a.v. is the best arbiter of a property company's performance. Some of the cash has been recouped by the sale of 3 per cent of stock conversion shares, which came as part of the deal. About £5m of the price relates to Vogue House, an office building in Hanover Square, London W1. Vogue House and the Euston Centre interest were valued in ECP's last accounts at almost £120m. The Euston Centre's tenants include Thames Television and ICL; Vogue House's include Condé Nast Publications.

Mr Robert Clark, chairman of Stock Conversion, owner of the other half of ECP, must wonder how the clever Mr Ritblat has done it. In fact the deal raises rather more questions than it answers for George Wimpey. Since that company was set up by a certain Godfrey Mitchell, later knighted, in 1919, it has not been noted for its willingness to explain its actions. Yesterday it was characteristically reluctant to offer reasons for settling beyond "happiness" with the outcome. What is clear is that Wimpey has £60m worth of property to dispose of.

The company has been changing its profile since Sir Godfrey Mitchell bowed out in 1979 and though £31.5m, or even £60m, is not huge by Wimpey's standards, the cash would be useful to help strengthen its drive in the private housing market. Wimpey is not comfortable with Sir Lawrie Barratt's Barratt Developments in pole position. There are also some signs that Wimpey has its eye on aggregate acquisitions: aggregates are a limited resource and rivals like Tarmac and Amey Roadstone have been busy buying. Wimpey can hardly afford to be left standing.

Of immediate interest is the fate of the Grove Charity Management's 49.9 per cent stake in Wimpey. Rumour says that it is for sale: there are plenty of precedents for family trusts deciding it is too dangerous to leave all their eggs in one basket. But whoever controls Grove controls Wimpey.

Unitary tax raises more hackles

After a lull induced by President Reagan's delaying tactic of appointing a high commission, it looks as though the campaign against unitary taxation is gathering momentum. Mr Michael Grylls, Conservative MP for Surrey North West, will be seeing Mr John Moore, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, on February 13 to seek a provision in the Finance Bill allowing the Government to abolish advanced corporation tax relief on American companies in Britain.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Hunt to pay BP \$41m

Mr Nelson Bunker Hunt must pay \$40.8m (£29m) to British Petroleum Exploration, a Dallas federal judge has ruled. US District Judge Joe A. Fish ruled that the Dallas millionaire must obey a British court's order to pay the compensation. The order ended an eight-year legal battle between Mr Hunt and the British oil company over a joint venture at a Libyan oil field that was later nationalized by the Libyan government.

Mr Nissan's president, Mr Takashi Ishihara, said his company is studying the feasibility of building cars in the US. But any move depends on the outcome of the company's prolonged discussions on the possibility of building a plant in Britain.

Mr Ishihara said in Osaka that any move to the US would also have to be discussed with the union. Nissan began producing small trucks for the American market at a plant in Smyrna, Tennessee, last June.

Unit trust sales last year at £2.459m were more than double the 1982 figure of £1.157m which had been a record. The number of people buying unit trusts has also jumped dramatically with unit holder accounts increasing from 1.8 million to 2.04 million.

The first two-day round of talks on rescheduling Poland's 1984 debt obligations opened in London yesterday. Polish finance officials were said to be pressing representatives of 500 western creditor banks to include next year's debts in the package as well.

BRITAIN has replaced Saudi Arabia as West Germany's largest oil supplier last year.

Wedd court battle starts

By Wayne Listott

Within the next week millions of dollars to fight. The action centres on Wedd acting on behalf of a company called C & R Pastor last autumn. Pastor sold short on autumn of blue chip shares to Lehman Brothers, Kuhn Loeb will be presenting their evidence supporting a £10.7m law suit against Britain's leading stock-jobbers, Wedd, Durlacher, Mordaunt.

On January 13, Judge Robert Carter, presiding in the Southern District Court of New York, threw out a move by Wedd to have the suit dismissed.

There now begins an extended legal battle that will take months to settle, and cost

● A £1.6 billion reduction in business costs through immediate abolition of the employers' national insurance surcharge, the so-called "tax on jobs", and a 10 per cent cut in business rates, now £6 billion a year. The CBI wants this to be followed next year by a reduction in employers' national insurance contributions.

● Measures to boost enterprise and investment "by making share ownership as popular as home-ownership" and reducing taxes on investment income. They include abolition of the investment income surcharge and stamp duty on share deals.

● Higher public investment in essential infrastructure like roads and sewers financed from cuts in government current spending.

Employees to get only 85% of benefits

Taxman hits BA pension pay-off

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

Even so, a handful of the airline's employees stand to receive as much as £40,000 from the deal, which some observers feel could act as a precedent for other state industries on the Government's privatization list.

Mr Gordon Dunlop, BA's finance director, said the airline first began reviewing its pension arrangements two years ago. It would have gone ahead with its plans for a new scheme even if it had not been scheduled for privatization.

"We have to operate in a highly competitive international business", he said. "Index linking commits us to what are theoretically unlimited future pension increases and this is a burden that we felt we could not go on supporting."

Under the proposals, BA's employees are being given the chance to switch to a new unindexed pension scheme which is being set up in April.

they decide to do so, they can either take a cash sum equivalent to 85 per cent of their accumulated benefits or opt for a higher final pension by commuting their rights in full into additional years of pensionable service.

As an example, BA said a person, aged 55, with 10 years'

service and a salary of £8,200, could choose to take a cash sum of £4,500 or opt for another five years and eight months of pensionable service. A manager aged 50, with 20 years' service and a salary of £13,700 could take £9,855 in cash or increase his years of service for the purposes of pension calculation by more than six years.

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INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • edited by Michael Prest

Surgery sharpens Gestetner

Drastic surgery looks to have put Gestetner Holdings, the office equipment company, on a much sounder footing, though its American interests remain shaky. The decision to sell Japanese-made copiers through Gestetner's own extensive distribution network has been instrumental in turning the 1981-82 pretax loss of £3.1m into a profit of £6.9m.

More links with Japanese manufacturers are due soon. Above the line reorganization costs were just £1.3m, against £4.7m and should be insignificant in the present year.

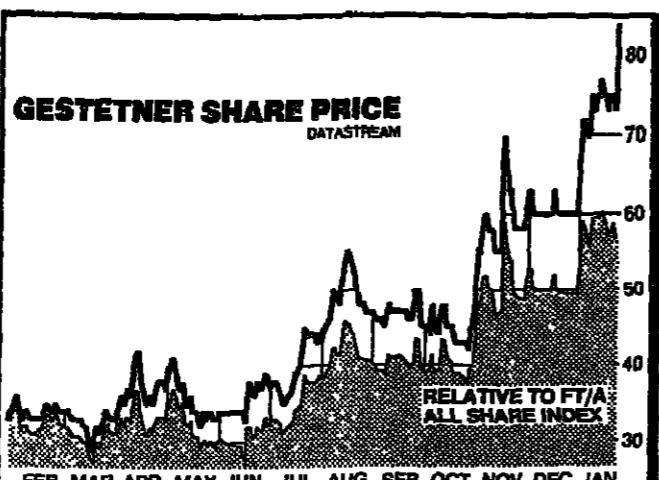
The closure of the loss-making half of the German organization which cost £6.3m is taken below the line. The profitable dealer network there is now free to show what it can really do.

A big question mark hangs over the US business after it turned in a much-bigger-than-expected loss of £6.9m. In dollar terms the US loss doubled from \$5m to \$10m and includes some hefty stock write-offs.

This year will not see the same stock losses, but it will need hard work to make the business profitable by the end of this year, which is the target date.

The US suffered from over-optimistic projections by the local management. Gestetner expects the new management, headed by the former chief executive of the Canadian division, to avoid similar errors.

The attributable loss has fallen from £16.9m to £7.4, but a property revaluation has raised a surplus of £11m, to leave a net increase in shareholders' funds. Total borrowings are up by £5m to £75m, but gearing is little changed though



the company would prefer to see it lower.

The total dividend for the year is unchanged at 1.32. The shares rose 12p to 84p.

FNFC

Even life after death has its ups and downs. On the surface, last year was a down for First National Finance Corporation, the consumer and property finance group once the vehicle of Mr Pat Matthews, darling of the fringe banking scene, and which has been patiently nursed back from the grave by Mr Stuart Dyer.

Pretax profit for the year to October fell from £15.2m to £11.4m. But the stock market is really only interested in the healthy consumer credit division, which registered a sharp rise from £7.6m to £10.3m. The downturn came mainly from the lending and property division (down from £10.5m to £5.2m).

The consumer finance business is finally free from the stigma of depending on the old bankers' lifeboat for funds. A £160m commercial refinancing last October means the credit business will benefit from relatively lower interest costs this year as well as a £40m expansion of business, worth a conservative £2m together.

The property lending side, still realizing the properties acquired in lieu of customers' loan defaults, remains an irregular profit-earner. It owes the lifeboat about £84m which will be more difficult to refinance.

With shareholders' funds up to £16.6m the group still must sail away another £20m to reconstruct capital and non-distributable reserves before it can pay a dividend.

So the main interest is in FNFC's takeover value. There have been many false rumours, but the most intriguing current plot sees Royal Bank of

Scotland selling its share of Lloyds & Scottish to Lloyds using the proceeds to buy FNFC as the basis of a new consumer credit division.

After slipping to 66½p yesterday, (against nominal earnings down from 12.5p to 9.8p), FNFC is valued at about £85m and well worth it in such a deal. But there must already be a lot of disappointed speculators

No price was disclosed, although travel industry sources suggest that the deal could net THF at least £200,000.

Last year the group sold Swan Hellenic Cruises to P & O for about £250,000. THF's leisure division, which included the Blackpool Tower and the Empire Ballroom in Leicester Square, London, was also sold for £37.5m to a new company headed by Lord Delfont.

Milbanke owns a chain of retail travel agencies in London and the South-East and has specialized in providing business travel packages.

THF agreed the sale of Milbanke to St. Margaret Investment, a little known investment group, after discussions involving at least two other companies.

Trusthouse Forte sells last travel business

Trusthouse Forte, Britain's biggest hotel group, yesterday announced the sale of Milbanke Travel, its last travel business, as part of the group's strategy of concentrating on its core hotel and catering activities.

No price was disclosed, although travel industry sources suggest that the deal could net

THF at least £200,000. Last year the group sold Swan Hellenic Cruises to P & O for about £250,000. THF's leisure division, which included the Blackpool Tower and the Empire Ballroom in Leicester Square, London, was also sold for £37.5m to a new company headed by Lord Delfont.

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P & O's new prestige liner the Royal Princess costing £100m is due to be launched in Helsinki next month and the ship's builder, Oy Wärtsilä has taken the opportunity to announce its intention of becoming the first Finnish company to be quoted on the London Stock Market.

This will be preceded by a proposed rights issue to raise £21.6m. The group, which boasts having built one-third of the world's liners last year, saw profits rise from £14.8m to £19.9m. The shares are already listed in Helsinki and Stockholm.

The psychological setback of dry

years in Alaska and China.

The group is still exploring in 27 countries and rationalization undertaken by Sir Peter when he became chairman is about to have its effect on profits.

Dr John Jennings, managing director of Shell UK Exploration, also called for between 60 and 90 small oil fields to be developed in the North Sea if Britain is to remain self sufficient in oil until the turn of the century.

Shell's decision to bid £5 billion for its US minority holding fuelled further large gains among the rest of the oil sector. Shell returned from suspension at 63.5p compared with the suspension price of 62.5p and ended the day 66.1p - a rise on the day of 23p. Royal Dutch returned at £35.03 against a suspension price of £34 and closed at £35.73. That is a rise of 70p.

Others to gain ground included BP 9p up at 43.5p, British Borneo 9p at 30p, British 3p to 23.5p, Burmah 12p at 20p, Careless 10p at 23.5p, Charterhouse Petroleum 12p at 14p, Goat Petroleum 8p at 10.6p, Imperial Continental Gas 17p at 23.5p, KCA Drilling 4p at 32p, Lasmo 12p at 34.5p, Premier Consolidated 6½p at 60p, Tricentrol 7p at 21p, Ultramar 12p at 68.5p.

On the USM Sovereign Oil bounced 32p to 214p on market hopes for its stake in the South Brae field in the North Sea.

A bumper set of December

trade figures combined with another firm opening on Wall Street to enable the stock market to resume its record-breaking run.

The equity market had its best one-day rise in more than 14 months as the FT index soared 15.6 to a record 840.5. This added more than 12.5 billion to share values at £171.56 billion according to Datastream. Double figure gains were reported among most blue chips as institutional investors decided to throw caution to the wind and chase

share prices sharply higher.

Allied-Lyons rose 5p to 153p, BICC 6p to 276p, BTR 3p to 43.5p, Beecham 4p to 320p, Blue Circle 3p to 44.5p, BOC Group 2p to 29.5p, Bowater 10p to 29p, Courtaulds 6p to 14.5p, Distillers 3p to 26.5p, GKN 4p to 207p, Glaxo 8p to 79.5p, Grand Metropolitan 22p to 36.5p, ICI 3p to 63.5p, Marks & Spencer 3p to 230p, Plessey 8p to 234p, Tate & Lyle 5p to 41.5p, Thorn EMI 8p to 65.5p, TI Group 4p to 202p, Trusthouse Forte 3p to 215p, following an acquisition, and Vickers 9p to 145p.

Imperial Group hardened 8p to 156p ahead of figures next

MARKET REPORT • by Michael Clark

Oil shares bubble as BP joins calls for stability

Fraser, dipped 1p to 119p on profit taking.

ICL, Britain's largest computer manufacturer, rose 3p to 66p ahead of last night's seminar arranged by the group's broker with leading City analysts to discuss the course of its recovery.

Coates, Patons, the textile group, spurred 7p to 107p following another bullish circular, this time from broker De Zoete & Bevan. De Zoete says the shares "fundamentally undervalued and that a prospective p/e of between five and six is too low. But the market has never been prepared to back its judgement because it perceived no dramatic changes taking place which would alter the flat profit profile of the past few years.

However, the position is changing and the shares are now breaking new ground. This year should prove good for the group with an improvement in the quality of earnings.

Stores could only encounter selective support and appear to have been given the cold shoulder by investors of late. The thinking among many analysts is that the sector has run ahead of events lately and must now enter a phase of consolidation. Owen & O'Brien spurred 5p to 176p, Audiotronic 1p to 25p, British Home Stores 3p to 121p, Burton Group ordinary 2p to 45.2p, Currys 3p to 27.5p, Raybeck 3p to 41p and W H Smith 2p to 130p.

Among the mail order groups Prentiss on 98p, Gratias on 68p and Empire Stores on 72p all added 2p a piece.

The French have again expressed interest at a Channel

The market's underlying strength was highlighted in shares of the insurance broker Sedgwick Group yesterday after a line of 200,000 shares were placed in the market. The price slipped 5p to 235p on news of the placing, but, when it was discovered the ease with which they were snapped up, closed all square on the day.

link and that inspired a rise of 3p to 123p in that old perennial favourite Channel Tunnel Investments. Meanwhile, there was speculative support for some of the takeover favourites including Harold Ingraham on 343p, Chamberlain Phipps on 79p, Inchcape on 325p and Metal Closures all 7p to 40p higher in thin markets.

Brever shares sparked in active trade with most of the leaders closing higher. Bass rose 7p to 325p, H P Bulmer 3p to 243p, Greenall Whitley 1p to 136p, Arthur Guinness 1p to 144p, Scottish & Newcastle 1p to 112.5p, and Whitbread 'A' 4p to 141p. Only Vans Breweries, 2p easier at 235p, and Wolverhampton & Dudley a similar figure, lower at 246p failed to improve.

Merchant banker Kleinwort Benson has increased its holding in the Charter Trust & Agency with the purchase of an extra 1 million shares. Kleinwort now speaks for 5.16 million shares, or 6.4 per cent of the total issued capital. Charter Trust closed unchanged at 66p.

The private investment group Establishment Plumbit has bought an extra 50,000 shares in the David Dixon Group lifting its holding to 525,000 shares, or 28.9 per cent. This holding combined holding of the two parties to 610,000 shares (33.58 per cent) or 29.96 of the voting rights. David Dixon was unmoved on the news at 112p.

The trustees of the Desvauver Bros pension fund have bought 500,000 shares in the company representing 5.3 per cent of the equity. Shares of the powered hand tool manufacturer were unchanged at 106p.

The Prudential Corporation bought 318,000 shares in Deritend Stamping, the forging, casting and electrical group. This takes its stake up to 6.03 per cent. Deritend closed unchanged at a high of 101p.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES		STANDARD CATHODES		D-MARK	
Coffee	26.50-26.75	Cash	965.00-967.00	94	31
Cocoa	26.50-26.75	Three months	963.00-968.00	94	3647
Coconut	26.50-26.75	Time: NIL			
Gas-oil in US \$ per metric ton		STANDARD	965-966		
Rubber	200-202	Cash	875.50-877.50	41	4500
Tea	890-895	Three months	875.50-877.50	41	4500
Adr. Inv.	890-895	Time: NIL			
20 Sep	890-895	STANDARD	875.50-877.50	41	4500
Oct/Dec	932-935	Cash	875.50-877.50	41	4500
Oct/Dec	932-935	Three months	875.50-877.50	41	4500
Oct/Dec	932-935	Time: NIL			
Oct/Dec	932-935	STANDARD	875.50-877.50	41	4500
Oct/Dec	932-935	Cash	875.50-877.50	41	4500
Oct/Dec	932-935	Three months	875.50-877.50	41	4500
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Oct/Dec	932-935	Three months	875.50-877.50	41	4500
Oct/Dec	932-935	Time: NIL			
Oct/Dec	932-935	STANDARD	875.50-877.50		

FOOTBALL

Derby get away from it all in order to come back to it with a clear head

Peter Taylor, the Derby County manager, has taken his first-team squad - 12 players to Scarborough for a two-day break to prepare for Saturday's FA Cup fourth-round home tie against Telford United. Despite branding some of his players cheats after the club's fifth consecutive defeat last Saturday, he has kept faith with the players who figured in the 3-0 defeat at Oldham.

"It is important that we get away from it all and try to work a few things out - perhaps the seaside wind will clear our heads," Taylor said. The trip has been privately sponsored for the hard-up club, who are hoping that Saturday's game will go on for financial reasons. A two-inch layer of snow covers the Basildon ground.

Huddersfield Town have greater problems as they prepare for the visit of Notts County. Their pitch is under eight inches of snow and further falls would make it impossible to clear in time to avoid a postponement to Tuesday. The second division club, who knocked out Queen's Park Rangers in the last round, have six players under treatment; these only Sutton and Lillis are likely to be fit in time.

Bournemouth have two players under treatment but both should be fit for the trip to Middlesbrough. Thompson, a



practices in a local school sports hall.

"It's not ideal but at least we are able to get in some work," Clarke said. He will not announce his side until just before the match.

Sam Ellis, the Blackpool manager, has sentenced his players to strict training for their tie at Oxford. His squad have been putting in time at the Kirkham Open Prison gymnasium because their own training ground is frozen hard. The squad is depleted through suspensions and injuries and Ellis is not prepared to risk further mishaps.

Norwich City left the Norfolk snow last night for outdoor training at Bisham Abbey before their tie at Totternhoe. The party included Watson, the captain, who looks likely to return to the defence after injury. He missed last Saturday's 3-0 defeat at Nottingham Forest because of concussion.

Cross, the Shrewsbury defender whose goal helped them beat Ipswich Town two years ago, has recovered from a knee injury and will play in a repeat tie on Saturday. Griffin, a central defender, has not trained this week. He has damaged a calf muscle and is given a 50-50 chance.

Allan Clarke has taken his Scunthorpe squad back to school to prepare for their visit to West Bromwich Albion. Heavy snow has hampered the third division club's training schedule this week and the manager has staged the last few

Taylor: holiday by the sea

forward, and La Ronde, a defender, have been pencilled in for the game, as has Williams in midfield, who is likely to return after injury. Bournemouth will wait until after a referee's inspection of the pitch tomorrow morning before travelling. All but a handful of 600 special train tickets had been sold; other supporters will travel north by coach and plane.

Allan Clarke has taken his Scunthorpe squad back to school to prepare for their visit to West Bromwich Albion. Heavy snow has hampered the third division club's training schedule this week and the manager has staged the last few

Kendall has selection problems

Everton's manager, Howard Kendall, has selection problems after the Tuesday night 4-1 Milk Cup defeat of Oxford United on Tuesday night.

For the FA Cup match with Gillingham at Everton on Saturday he must decide whether to disrupt the team who have put Everton into their twentieth Cup semi-final and recall the forward Andy Gray. Gray missed last Saturday's defeat of Tottenham Hotspur with influenza, and the Oxford because he is ineligible, having played earlier in the competition for Carlton-ton Walsall. He will be available for the Gillingham tie but may have to content with a substitute's shirt, unless Kendall reshuffles the team unbeaten in their last seven games.

Kendall hinted at his thinking when he said: "It was a superb team effort against Oxford.

Everton's win earns them a semi-final match at Aston Villa, their conquerors in the 1977 final. The Villa manager, Tony Barton, was at Goodison Park on Tuesday but left early and missed the last two games. Barton, who had North put Everton into a 3-0 lead before Hinselwood scored for Oxford. Sharp hit a fourth goal for Everton. Preston could lose their acting manager, Alan Kelly, unless they offer him a permanent contract. Kelly stepped up just before Christmas after the departure of Gordon Lee but his Deepdale coaching contract expires at the end of the season.

Tuesday's results

MILK CUP: FA Cup round replay: Everton 4, Oxford United 1. **THIRD DIVISION:** Postponed. **FOURTH DIVISION:** Swindon 1, Bristol City 0. **WELSH FA CUP:** Fourth round replay: Rhyl 1, Wrexham 0. **ESTRIMAN LEAGUE:** Premier division: Wokingham 3, Hendon 0. First division: Hemel Hempstead 1, Tibury 0. Herford 0, Wokingham 0. **DRILLERS:** Cheshunt & Farnham, Croydon v Maldenhead, Leatherhead v Epsom. **SHOOTERS LEAGUE:** Premier division: Dartford 3, Cheshunt 0. **ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE:** Trowbridge 1, Macclesfield 2. **FOOTBALL COMBINATION:** Chelsea 3, Fulham 2, Watford 4, Reading 0; Caster's Park 5, Charlton 0. **POSTPONED:** Birmingham v Bristol Rovers; Brighton 0, Walsall 0. **LONDON SENIOR CUP:** First round: Leyton 1, Hampton 0; Walthamstow 0, Hackney 0; Leytonstone 0, Leytonstone and Wards 2. **JUNIOR SENIOR CUP:** First round: Barnes 0, Barnet Wood v Sutton United. **YOUTH SENIOR CUP:** First round: Croydon 0, Walthamstow 1; Merton 1, Middlesbrough. **SENIOR CUP:** Second round: Wembley 1, Enfield 1. **FA TROPHY:** Northern Premier League and Central League matches postponed.

Wednesday woe as Rush cuts loose

LIVERPOOL 3

Sheffield Wednesday 0

The Milk Cup, the game's second greatest thriller, proved just that as the holders levelled their second division challengers in this fifth-round replay at Anfield last night.

Wednesday struck an important psychological blow when Lyons, the former Everton captain won the toss and made Liverpool attack their favoured Kop end in the first half.

Within seconds of the start Liverpool's captain, Souness, was felled in a collision with Pearson and needed lengthy attention before being able to continue. Kennedy's cross should have given Wednesday a third minute lead but Banister's low cross was missed in front of goal by Vareni.

Nicol headed Rush's cross narrowly over and minutes later a perfectly timed tackle by Smith robbed Rush, who had only Hodge to beat.

Liverpool silenced Wednesday's contingents by snatching a 29-minute lead, almost inevitably through Rush. Johnston, met Lee's corner with a header.

LIVERPOOL: Grobbaal, Neal, Kennedy, Lawrence, Mcle, Hansen, Robson, Lee, Rush, Johnston, Souness. **WEDNESDAY:** Hodge, Steadman, Sharpe, Smith, Lyons, Madden, Neeson, Banister, Vareni, Pearson, Shelton. Referee: M Heath (Stocks-on-Trent).

Hudson goes back to Stoke on month's loan

Alan Hudson, Chelsea's former England international midfield player, has signed for Stoke on a month's loan. He could make his first division return on Saturday against Arsenal - one of his former clubs.

Bill Asprey, Stoke's manager, travelled to London yesterday afternoon to sort out Hudson's loan with the Chelsea manager, John Newell. Hudson, aged 33, in his second spell with Chelsea, made over 100 league appearances in a three-year spell in the mid 70's with Stoke. He then spent a season at Highbury, before leaving Britain to play in North America.

Hudson has been unable to get into Chelsea's promotion chasing side this season. He has played regularly in the reserves and if he proves a success at Stoke it could lead to a long term deal.

• Oxford United and Bournemouth, who have been in the Cup headlines this winter, have given home ties in the League's new Associate Members Cup for third and fourth division clubs. Oxford play Swindon Town, and Bournemouth play Aldershot. The first round will be played in the week beginning February 20.

The Quattros, able to unleash their power and make the most of their four-wheel drive adhesion on the twisting snow-swept trial roads, underlined their domination of the Burzet run Tuesday night.

STANDINGS: 1, W Röhr 2, C Gessleider (WGO) and C Quattro (C) 3, 2. S. Hertz (WGO) and C Quattro at 26sec; 3, H. Mikkola (WGO) and J. Hertz (Swe) and C Quattro at 8min 56sec; 4, J.-P. M. Vial (F) and S. Turbo at 18:00; 5, S. Hertz (WGO) and C Quattro at 20:57; 6, A. Rönkkö and M. Pihlström (Fin) (Lancia Rally) 24:30; 7, B. Darric and A. Turbo at 23:00; 8, J. M. Vial (F) and S. Turbo at 23:20; 9, J. C. Andruet and J. P. Andruet (Fr) and S. Gruel (Fr) (Lancia Rally) 32:15.

Lancia's leading Finnish crew of Markku Alen and Ilkka Kivimaki produced some remarkable times as they tried to make up for some of the time lost after their crash on the Burzet run Tuesday night.

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The West Germans, winners here in 1980 for Fiat, in 1981 for Lancia, in 1982 for Ford, set a searing pace over the snow-swept trial stages in the Alps and only

and only Blomqvist could keep pace.

Between them the two Audi drivers notched up all of the fastest times in all the six special stages raced - Röhr dominating eleven of them and Blomqvist the other five.

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CRICKET: WILLIS AND BOTHAM STAND DOWN

Gower takes on captaincy for game with Otago

From Derek Hodgson, Dunedin

It was confirmed on arrival here yesterday that Ian Botham will not be playing in the third-day match against Otago starting tomorrow, although his Test match injury has complicated what was originally granted as a straight forward leave of absence.

Botham and Willis, his captain, are both standing down. As Botham is having treatment on a pulled hamstring and a swollen tendon behind the left knee, he would not have been fit to play anyway, although Bernard Thomas, England's physiotherapist, is satisfied that the all-rounder will be ready for the second Test match starting in Christchurch tomorrow week.

As to a cartilage operation, to which I referred yesterday, Mr Thomas is also hoping that Botham will avoid that, although he concedes that the strain placed on 18-year-old knees that are playing cricket and soccer each and every year always make it a possibility. It is the twisting and turning of the knee joints that make soccer players so vulnerable. "Eventually," I was told, "Ian will need a cartilage taking out."

The England party did not need the proximity of Burns Night to be reminded that they were in the Scotland of the South Seas: green hills, distant mountains, the Robbie Burns liquor store and a sudden rise in taxi-cab fares. But here as in Scotland, hospital admissions.

Foster and Randall also seem likely to be rested which means that Gower will lead a team reading Tavaré, Smith, Fowler, Gower, Lamb, Gatting, Marks, Dilley, Taylor, Cook and Cowans.

Otago are having their Carisbrook ground relaid so this match is to be played on the

University Oval where the pitch is as much a mystery as that of the recently vacated Basin Reserve. Otago's best known players are W K Lame, the wicket-keeper and captain, and S L Boocock, the left-arm spin bowler.

A challenger to Martin Crowe's place as New Zealand's second youngest test century-maker has arisen in J W Guy, currently a selector. Guy was 21 and two months when he scored 102 against India in Hyderabad in 1955. Martin is 21 years four months, H G Vivian, 19 years 121 days, who scored 100 against South Africa in 1932, remains the youngest.

Hadlee delivers another bouncer

Wellington (Reuters)

Richard Hadlee, the New Zealand player at the centre of the controversy over bouncers during the first Test, said yesterday that it was a case of "an eye for an eye".

Hadlee, who was criticized by Geoff Howarth, the New Zealand captain, for bowling too many, said in a newspaper article: "Newcomer Neil Foster, playing just in his second Test, opened hostilities by pepperering me with legside bouncers in New Zealand's first innings. Naturally enough I returned the compliment." Hadlee said.

He also sent down a couple to Bob Willis, justified, Hadlee said, because Willis had let one go at Ewen Chatfield, the No 11 batsman.

"To me, and I had support from the team, it was a case of an eye for an eye. If England were going to let rip at New Zealand, then it was up to me to make sure they coped a few back."



Illingworth: no more stick

Illingworth innings over, bawled out at 51

Ray Illingworth has ended a playing career with Yorkshire which began 33 years ago. The former England captain said yesterday that he is not prepared to put up any longer with the shouting and bawling which he had to endure last season from certain sections of the crowd. The 51-year-old off-spinner, who had turned Yorkshires to the John Player League trophy, will continue as team manager for the time being.

Illingworth explained: "I did say at the end of last season that I would prepare to play in some one-day matches if necessary. But after talking the matter over with my wife and family I have decided to call it a day."

"Even though I am now 51, I still topped the national bowling averages in one-day matches last season and I feel I could do well again, but I'm not going to take any more stick."

Illingworth brought Yorkshire their first trophy in 14 years last summer, but he was often subjected to verbal abuse on the field because of the continuing Boycott controversy.

Illingworth also announced that the 30-year-old fast bowler, Steve Oldham, will be returning to Yorkshire from Derbyshire where he has played since 1980. Oldham will play if necessary, but his main job will be to coach the young bowlers.

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W Indians inspired by Harper

Canberra (Reuters) - The off-spin bowler, Roger Harper, took four for 24 as the West Indian comfortably defeated Australian Capital Territory in a one-day match here yesterday.

The local batsmen, chasing a formidable target of 244, were always struggling against the West Indian attack, and could total only 184 for seven of their 50 overs. The pace bowlers, Garner and Holding, were used sparingly, bowling only 11 overs between them, while Harper and Gomes bowled their full quota of 10 apiece.

The West Indians made a poor start, losing their first three wickets for only 21 runs, but added 120 runs for the next 47 overs.

SCORES: West Indians 243 for nine (50 overs); Australian Capital Territory 184 for seven (50 overs); K Stone 52; Harper 4 for 24.

Australian sponsorship

Sydney (Reuters) - Four young Australian cricketers were yesterday awarded Esso scholarships for the 1984 English season. They are Peter Faulkner, of Tasmania, Ian Carmichael, of South Australia, Brett Mulder, of West Australia, and Brett Henschell, of Queensland. The Australian cricket board said the four would play during the English summer for counties yet to be allocated.

Henschell, aged 23, a right-handed batsman and off-spinner, has scored more than 1,000 runs in Shield, Shield, and Mulder, another off-spinner, toured England with the Australian under-19s in 1983.

TENNIS

Scandon not up to his seeding

Philadelphia (Agencies) - Brad Gilbert, the conqueror of Britain's John Lloyd in the first round, caused the major upset on Tuesday in the second round of the United States professional indoor championship, which saw the departure of four seeded players. Gilbert defeated Bill Scandon, a failed American and seeded No 5, 6-4, 6-2.

Wojciech Fibak, the 1981 runner-up, recovered from 3-1 down in the final set to put out the tenth seed, Tim Mayotte, 3-6, 6-3, 7-5 and Ben Testerman beat the seventh seed, Gene Mayer, 6-7, 6-4, 6-3 in an all-American match.

Eric Kortis, whose powerful service had taken him to victory over Stan Eder, winner of the junior grand slam last year, eliminated Eder's Swedish countryman, Henrik Sundstrom, 6-3, 6-1.

Gilbert's sound driving and volleys took him through against Scandon who was the highest ranked player to fall. He took the first round, but Scandon briefly showed his resistance when he won the set points to recover 4-4. But Scandon netted a service return on the fourth set point and, in the

YACHTING

US rallies under a new banner

San Diego (AP) - Dennis Conner, the first American to lose sailing's top trophy, the America's Cup, announced that he would try to win it back from Australia with the support of a national organization under the banner of the San Diego Yacht Club.

Conner, commodore of the club, said he had not left the New York Yacht Club of his plans on Monday. The New York club has sponsored the American champion in the race for the past 132 years and are to decide in April whether or not to choose Conner to represent them again.

The New York Yacht Club deserves recognition for upholding the best traditions of yachting for more than a century," Conner said. "I am sure the New York club has been instrumental in the success of the America's Cup."

Conner, the thirteenth seed, was on the receiving end of Kortis's thumping service and was unable to get into his stride. Testerman's victory was less easily achieved. The qualifier lost the first set but prolonged the contest for two hours and a half and won the final game against service.

FIRST ROUND: H Solomon (US) bt M Baas (US) 6-1; L Punkt (CZ) bt R Harmon (US) 6-1, 7-5.

SECOND ROUND: B Gilbert (US) bt W Scandon (US) 6-1, 6-2; H Kortis (US) bt J McNamee (Can) 6-4, 6-1; J Krot (US) bt V Petrov (CZ) 6-1, 6-4; S Davis (US) bt G Gossman (US) 6-1, 6-1; B Testerman (US) 6-7, 6-4, 6-3; P Nester (USSR) 6-1, 6-1; B Testerman (US) 6-7, 6-4, 6-3; W Flack (US) bt T Moyotte (US) 6-4, 6-3, 6-1.

No stopping the Czech

March Island, Florida (Agencies) - Hana Mandlikova, the Czechoslovakia ended Martina Navratilova's 54-game winning streak last week, is maintaining her impressive form. After two years without a title her victory over Miss Navratilova was her second in succession, and on Tuesday she made progress in the women's grand prix tournament.

Seeded No 3, she defeated Katalin Kest, a professional for only one week, 6-2, 6-3, and said:

General Appointments



Ministry of Health

CONSULTANTS (P-0602-7/8-07-06-3)

From £29,000 p.a., Tax-free*

Following vacancies exist in Salmaniya Medical Centre—a modern and comprehensively equipped 900 bed hospital.

CONSULTANT-UROLOGY

CONSULTANT-OBY.GYN (FEMALE)

CONSULTANT-PAEDIATRICS SURGERY

CONSULTANT-PAEDIATRICS

CONSULTANT-CARDIO PULMONARY. (BRONCHIAL SPECIAL INVESTIGATION)

CONSULTANT-ORTHOPAEDICS

CONSULTANT-ORAL SURGERY.

The Psychiatric Wing of Salmaniya Medical Centre also has vacancies for the following which require fluency in Arabic both written and spoken:

CONSULTANT-PSYCHIATRY (P-0602-7/8-07-07-3)

From £29,000 p.a., Tax-free*

RESIDENT-PSYCHIATRY (P-0602-3/6-07-08-3)

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Bahrain is an independent island nation situated in the Arabian Gulf, a commercial and banking centre for the Arabian Gulf area, with a large community of expatriates enjoying a high standard of living. Advanced medical services, quality educational facilities, varied sports activities, top restaurants and hotels; traditional historical and cultural aspects provide a rewarding life-style for the discriminating resident. Initial contract is for two years, married or bachelor status, renewable by mutual agreement. Benefits such as accommodations, leave, education allowances, medical care and air fares are provided in accordance with contract status and are comparable to other major employers in the Middle East. Salary is open to negotiation depending on overall suitability.

Applicants must meet current qualification requirements established by the Civil Service Bureau of the State of Bahrain. These requirements are comparable to worldwide standards for identical occupations. Individuals who believe that their background has prepared them to perform this work, should submit a C.V. detailing all of their education, experience, accomplishments and personal information. Indicate on this C.V. the position title and code number, send to:

Chief, Recruitment & Placement, Civil Service Bureau, P.O. Box 1066, Manama (Arabian Gulf).

*includes European national induction allowance; at current exchange rate.

Public and Educational

CWMBRAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Principal Administrative Officer

Applications are invited for the above appointment in the Managing Director's Department within Grade XI £16,482 to £19,365 per annum.

The person appointed will act as departmental deputy to the MD and the duties and responsibilities will include the following:

1. The co-ordination of Corporation staff.
2. Corporation personnel matters including staff training.
3. Liaison with the Unions and the servicing of Corporation Committees concerned with staff matters.
4. Attendance at Directors' weekly meetings.
5. Board administration.
6. Preparation of Corporation Reports and Statistics and Government Submissions.
7. The co-ordination of public relations, social development and safety matters.
8. The co-ordination of Corporation functions, hospitality and the management of canteen facilities.
9. Liaison with other public and statutory bodies, local authorities and community organisations.

Applicants should be of high educational standard preferably with an academic and/or professional qualification and must have wide administrative experience at a senior level. It is essential that applicants also have experience in personnel/union matters in a large department or at corporate level.

The appointment will be on contract for a period of two years and will be superannuable. An essential user car allowance is provided and in appropriate cases rented housing accommodation is available also contributions towards removal expenses will be made. Subject to satisfactory service and future requirement for the post, the period of service may be renewable by mutual agreement.

Applications should be made in writing to the Managing Director with full details of experience and qualifications and providing the names of two persons to whom references may be made, and should be received no later than 10th February 1984.

R. Howlett, Esq., B.Sc., C.Eng., MICE, FIMun E, Managing Director, Cwmbran Development Corporation, Gwent House, Gwent Square, Cwmbran, Gwent NP44 1XZ

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Business succeeds our way.

La crème de la crème

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The Director of Marketing in one of the UK's most dynamic and successful computer companies is seeking a top level secretary. The job is based at Isleworth, Middlesex.

You will need, of course, proven first class secretarial skills and ideally experience in using word processing. We will expect you also to have the maturity of character to operate at the highest level within the company and with customer personnel. A smart appearance and the ability to communicate well is therefore important, in addition to qualities of tact and flexibility.

This position offers an exciting challenge to candidates who enjoy a fast-moving customer environment. Interested applicants should send full cv or ring for an application form to: Chris Townsend, Wang (UK) Limited, Wang House, 861 London Road, Isleworth, Middlesex TW7 4EU. (24-hour service).

WANG
The Office Automation Computer People.

International Personnel Secretary

c.£9,000

An American company, based in Kingston-upon-Thames is seeking a secretary for the International Personnel Director. This position, in a modern fast moving computer company, provides a broad range of secretarial support to the Director and his assistant. The position requires first class secretarial skills, including shorthand, gained in an active environment where the boss is often away and work has to be kept moving along. This is an interesting and varied position, but with a high work load, needing flexibility of outlook, stamina and a sense of humour!

Salary and benefits are excellent and reflect the requirements of the position.

Please send a written application and cv to Confidential Reply Service, Ref. AMI 8882, Austin Knight Advertising Limited, London W1A 1DS.

Applications are forwarded to the client concerned, therefore companies in which you are not interested should be listed in a covering letter to the Confidential Reply Supervisor.

Austin Knight Advertising

Personal Assistant-Exports

Laura Ashley require a Personal Assistant to work in their Export Department, with particular responsibility for garment sales.

Applicants should have at least 2-3 years sound commercial experience, preferably in a fashion-related field. The ability to communicate and liaise effectively at all levels both internally and with overseas operations will be essential. Good secretarial skills and administrative ability are also necessary. Pay, benefits and conditions of employment are attractive.

Please send full C.V. to: The Managing Director's Assistant, Laura Ashley Limited, Braywick House, Windsor Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 1DW.



Thomas Goode & Co. (London) Limited,
19 South Audley Street,
London W1Y 6BN.

مكتبة من الأصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davall

BBC 1

TV - am

6.00 Ceefax AM: news and information.
6.30 Breakfast Time: with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. Today's special include Breakfast Time doctor (between 6.30 and 6.40) and Glynn Christian's cookery spot (6.45-9.00). Regular items include news at 6.30 and half-hourly until 8.30; sport (6.40, 8.40) TV Choice (5.55) and the review of the morning papers (7.18 and 8.18). Russell Grant's 5 horoscope item is at 8.35.

9.00 The Genuine Article: how to tell real jewels from fakes. With John FitzMaurice Mills; 9.25 Pages from Ceefax.

10.30 Play School: A House Made of Snow; 10.55 Ceefax pages.

12.30 News Afternoon: 12.57 Financial Report, And submitted news headlines.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Holiday hints from Jill Crayshaw; music by Carmel; 1.45 King Rollo; 1.50 Brick-a-brac.

2.00 The Afternoon Show: Anorexia victims talk about the distressing condition. Also, a discussion about the paranormal. Special guests: Peter Brough and Arche Annesley; the Dynastys: Blakes invites the new lover, Matthew Blaize, to dinner; 3.25 Arthur Negus Enjoys: A visit to Goodwood House.

3.50 The Amazing Adventures of Morph: with Tony Hart; 3.55 Play School: It's Thursday: the story of The Weathercock; 4.20 Heathcliff: cartoon with a cat; 4.45 Jackanory: Cecile Pailly reads the story Cat Skin; 4.40 Fonzi and the Happy Days Gang: cartoon; 5.05 John Craven's Newsround; 5.10 Blue Peter: The one-handed Leicester clock that has stood still for a century.

5.40 Sixty Minutes: The line-up is: 5.40 News; 5.54 Weather; 5.55 Regional magazines; 6.38 Closing headlines.

6.40 Doctor Who: Episode one of Frontiers; With Peter Davall, Peter Gilmore and Lesley Dunlop.

7.05 Tomorrow's World: Science and technology magazine. The weight-watchers' scales that tell us the whole truth about what we are eating (calorie content, etc); and new techniques to diagnose antenatal abnormalities which could help make doctors' decisions easier in the light of the abortion controversy.

7.30 Top of the Pops: with Mike Smith and Richard Skinner.

8.05 The Living Planet: The second film to add more detail to David Attenborough's Portrait of the Earth is called The Frozen World. Whether it's at the North Pole or the South Pole, in the Himalayas or the Andes, there is an ominous enemy for plants, animals and people: the intense cold. We are reminded how the humans and flora and fauna still manage to survive.

9.00 News: the reader is Sue Lawley.

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11.20 Letting Go: How three families coped with the situation when their teenage children attempted to assert their independence.

11.45 News headlines.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 882kHz/453m; 908kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m; VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4: 2000kHz/1500m; VHF 92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1543kHz/2784m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m; VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

LORD, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. Psalm 91:1

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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ITV/LONDON

9.25 Themes News Headlines; 9.30 For Schools: 9.30 Fish; 9.40 Magic and mystery; 9.50 Numbers: 10.11 Moving Again: 10.28 People and Politics; 11.50 Bones in Action; 11.55 Breakfast Brush; 11.22 Daily bread deliveries; 11.39 The German Programme: Bei Bekannter/Freunden.

12.00 Emma and Grandpa: repeated at 4.40; 12.10 Get up and Go! with Beryl Reid; 12.30 The Sullivans: Australian family-serial.

1.00 News; 1.20 Themes News; 1.30 A Plus: An invited audience listens to arguments for and against working women.

2.00 Crown Court: The verdict in the case of the journalist Jim Broadbent) accused of receiving official secrets from a Member of Parliament; 2.30 The Agatha Christie Hour: The Mammoth of Edward Robinson. Nicholas Farrell plays the man who, winning a competition, buys the car of his dreams. With Cherie Lunghi (r); 3.30 Sons and Daughters: Fiona has an unexpected visitor.

4.00 Children's TV: Emma and Grandpa (r); 4.15 Batticin: cartoon; 4.20 Fonzi and the Happy Days Gang: cartoon; 5.05 John Craven's Newsround; 5.10 Blue Peter: The one-handed Leicester clock that has stood still for a century.

5.40 Sixty Minutes: The line-up is: 5.40 News; 5.54 Weather; 5.55 Regional magazines; 6.38 Closing headlines.

6.40 Doctor Who: Episode one of Frontiers; With Peter Davall, Peter Gilmore and Lesley Dunlop.

7.05 Tomorrow's World: Science and technology magazine. The weight-watchers' scales that tell us the whole truth about what we are eating (calorie content, etc); and new techniques to diagnose antenatal abnormalities which could help make doctors' decisions easier in the light of the abortion controversy.

7.30 Top of the Pops: with Mike Smith and Richard Skinner.

8.05 The Living Planet: The second film to add more detail to David Attenborough's Portrait of the Earth is called The Frozen World. Whether it's at the North Pole or the South Pole, in the Himalayas or the Andes, there is an ominous enemy for plants, animals and people: the intense cold. We are reminded how the humans and flora and fauna still manage to survive.

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● MR HALPERN AND MR JOHNSON (Channel 4, 9.30pm) is a two-handed conversation piece. Two elderly gentlemen exchange brief words at their first meeting in a cemetery, then develop the relationship over drinks in a hotel and subsequently over lunch. But there is a silent and invisible third party present: the deceased wife of one of them, who is the sole topic of their conversation. Incorporated into the speech swings between the East End of London and the West Side of New York. There is a certain lack of definition about the precise geographical setting of the play itself, though the waltzes sound vaguely American. There is no mistaking the side of the Atlantic from which Jackie Gleason, the Mr Johnson of the title, comes. He spends much of the play trying to convince Oliver's Mr Halpern that the 40-year liaison he had with his wife was nothing more than platonic. Not until the very end do we discover that bereavement is not the only thing the two men have in common.

● Even more so than A Star Is Born, I COULD GO ON SINGING

(BBC 2, 6.55pm) is the film in which the actress in Judy Garland yields nothing to the popular singer. Some critics thought that Miss Garland's performance as the mother trying to retrieve her son, was the cinema's definitive study in heartbreak.

● Radio choice: Ian Sayer's young lover takes a bit of time to warm up in ROMEO AND JULIET (Radio 3, 7.55pm). But when the fire eventually gets started, the whole production ignites, too. Harriet Walter's Juliet is slight from the start... Paul Angelis's play WHERE ARE YOU NOW, MARGARET MCCULLA? (Radio 4, 3.00pm) rams the point home that sentimental journeys into the past are best avoided. Some realistic dialogue and a strong feeling for the Merseyside location ensure that the message is safely, and entertainingly, delivered to us.

ZURICH; Marenco's Intermedi No 2 (Music for the Medici Wedding); Bob van Eijk's Variations on a Baroque Theme; Marianne Lindo, Rost: Frederic the Great's Sonata in E minor.

10.25 Music in Our Time: introduced by John Marlow. Rhys. Includes the first broadcast of Robin Walker's Dance/Salt; Thy's Telemachus stopped at the fountain (a first performance); and Gerhard's Libra. Capriccio.

11.15 News. Until 11.16.

Radio 2

News on the hour. Major bulletin 7.00, 8.00am, 1.00, 5.00pm and 12.00 midnight. Headlines 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30pm (MF/MW). 9.30, 10.30, 11.30pm (TUE/FRI). 12.00pm (SAT/SUN). 1.00pm (MON/TUE). 2.00pm (WED/THU). 3.00pm (FRI/SAT). 4.00pm (SUN). 5.00pm (MON/TUE). 6.00pm (WED/THU). 7.00pm (FRI/SAT). 8.00pm (SUN). 9.00pm (MON/TUE). 10.00pm (WED/THU). 11.00pm (FRI/SAT). 12.00am (SUN).

Radio 3

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Health service gets more time to name chiefs

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Health authorities will be given at least a year to introduce the controversial proposals of the Griffiths report that general managers should be appointed as "chief executives" throughout the National Health Service.

After last week's meeting with the 14 regional health authorities' chairmen, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, is expected to announce a slower timetable than ministers originally hoped for implementing what some see as a radical change in the health service management.

Mr Fowler and Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, remain firmly committed to the Griffiths recommendations, and the names of those being appointed to the health service Management Board are expected to start emerging next month so that they can begin work.

Under the revised timetable, health authorities will be appointing general managers until April 1985, and the appointment of general managers at unit level will come after that.

Health authorities which want to make an earlier start will be allowed to do so, however, after April 1 — ministers' original target date for starting the changes. Pad-

GCHQ union ban blamed on pressure from US

Continued from page 1

Nato allies were unhappy that a national one-day stoppage and further industrial sanctions at Cheltenham and the tracking station at Bude in Cornwall would damage strategic cover of signals traffic and hamper the surveillance of Soviet warships.

In their announcement on March 8, 1981, the unions said: "There will be a range of selective and disruptive action which will affect Britain's secret communications surveillance network. There will be both national and international repercussions."

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, is to meet leaders of the civil service unions this morning. Last night, he said: "This decision by the Foreign Secretary, made without consultation or advance notice to unions whatsoever, is

an appalling and unacceptable denial of basic rights.

"Civil servants, whatever their work, deserve and require the protection of the union and proper union representation just as much as other workers."

"It is grossly offensive for the Foreign Secretary to imply that the fact of trade union membership poses any threat to national security. If there are or may be problems of any sort the Foreign Secretary should spell out what they are and discuss them with unions concerned, not jump to the most extreme measure possible."

The offer of a tame, state-controlled union, backed up by £1,000 bribes, is no alternative to the right of genuine trade union membership.

The Government has set a deadline of March 1 for GCHQ employees to accept the ex-gratia payments.

Weekend whiteout, page 2

Renewed blizzards forecast

Continued from page 1

were all open, although many minor roads were still impassable.

The M62 was the only route open across the Pennines, and motorists endured seven-mile traffic jams.

Yesterday's address came four days before Mr Reagan was to make his long-awaited formal declaration of his candidacy for reelection in November. His declaration will be made in a five-minute nationwide television broadcast on Sunday night.

His reelection ambitions have been given a new boost by a *New York Times* - CBS poll which showed him having a considerable lead over the two front-runners for the Democratic presidential nomination, Mr Walter Mondale and Senator John Glenn.

Most of this approval is based on the current economic recovery. The poll showed that the

Optimism imbues Reagan message for nation

Continued from page 1

public regards his handling of the economy as approvingly now as they did in April 1981, when he was still enjoying his post-election honeymoon period.

However, the poll also shows that foreign policy issues are becoming as important in the public's assessment of Mr Reagan's performance as economic issues. Public approval of his administration's foreign policies is less strong, particularly over Lebanon.

The *New York Times* - CBS poll showed that Lebanon is potentially the most dangerous issue for the White House. The survey found that 49 per cent of those questioned felt US Marines should be pulled out of Lebanon as against 38 per cent who felt they should remain.

A majority of respondents also felt Mr Reagan "should try harder" to reach arms agreements with the Soviet Union.

Video MP confident of success

Mr Graham Bright, sponsor of the "video nasties" Bill, yesterday said he was confident of resisting an amendment, banning from homes those videos restricted to adult cinema clubs, after the committee debating the Bill ran out of time.

The amendment is supported by Mrs Thatcher.

MPs will have to wait another week before knowing whether the Prime Minister has won the first round in his battle to ban pornographic videos.

As it stands, the Bill bans videos showing gross violence and sexual perversion.

Mr Bright, Tory MP for Luton South, after hearing speeches supporting him from all parties said: "I have always been confident that we will just about do it, and now I think we will".

Israel makes 2,000 enemies in just half an hour

Shaikh Mowaisi did not reveal exactly what Shaikh Harb did, nor was he exactly forthcoming about every circumstance of the arrest. One villager, for example, claimed that the Israelis had openly accused Shaikh Harb of possessing weapons.

The bulldozer's tasks can still be seen running through what had been the Shaikh's drawing room and the villagers have piled some of his broken furniture and crockery in the rubble. Over the ruins, they have also draped a large Islamic banner containing a message for the Israelis, a series of angry, violent quotations from the Koran.

Whether or not this warranted the confrontation that followed, however, is another matter. According to Shaikh Mowaisi, the villagers threw stones at the Israeli troops and vehicles at Hallouziyeh after Shaikh Harb's arrest. "Our people stood in front of the Israeli vehicles," he said. "The soldiers started shooting at the air and drove our people to the other side of the village."

On Sunday, Shaikh Harb was flown back to Hallouziyeh.

"His face did not look normal," Shaikh Mowaisi continued. "He did not have his turban on and his hands were swollen. The Israelis were holding him by the shoulders..

They told him to call the names of five people to come forward so that they could arrest them, and they did. Then they took them all away in two helicopters. Only God knows where they are."

Major Zeev Nathan, the Israeli Army spokesman in southern Lebanon would not say how long the Israelis intended to hold Shaikh Harb. Asked under what law the Israelis had destroyed the Shaikh's home in Lebanon without any form of judicial hearing, he replied — after putting the same question to his headquarters in Tel Aviv — that he did not know.

Ironically, the people of Hallouziyeh had opposed the Palestinian guerrilla presence in south Lebanon in the years before Israel's 1982 invasion and originally had welcomed the Israeli Army. Yesterday at least a dozen villages in the area had witnessed demonstrations against the Israelis and a burnt out car and rocks blocked the main road into Hallouziyeh.

Robert Fisk



Duet with grandmother: Dame Joan Sutherland entertaining her granddaughter Natasha Bonyng, aged 3½ months, at rehearsal for the Australian Opera's production of *Adriana Lecouvreur* at the Sydney Opera House.

Today's events

Last chance to see

The Greeks and Romans in Egypt, at the Randolph Gallery, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; Tues to Sat 10 to 4 (ends today).

Music

Concert by pupils of the Yehudi Menuhin School, St George's, Brandon Hill, Bristol; 1.

Concert by The Guarneri String Quartet, University Hall, Bath; 7.30.

Bournemouth Sinfonietta concert

at Daunsey's School, West Lavington, Nr Devizes, Wiltshire, 7.30.

Talks, lectures

"The brain — biology's biggest challenge", by Prof Colin Blakemore, Royal Society Museum, Chambers St, Edinburgh; 7.

"Elgar, his homes and his music", by Dr William Reed, Bolton Central Library, 7.

Exhibitions in progress

The Art of Etching, E. S. Lumsden 1883-1948, MacLaurin Art Gallery, Rozele Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun (ends Feb 21).

Private View, Victoria Art Gallery, Bridge Street, Bath; Bath; 7.30 to 6. Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun (ends Feb 25).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,345

